THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE AMERICAN EXODUS FROM MEXICO

ALTHO HUNDREDS of Americans are acting upon President Wilson's urgent advice to "leave Mexico at once," protests are heard from both American and Mexican sources. Reports of the arrival of refugees at New Orleans and San Diego divide space in the news columns with such statements as that of James A. Scrymser, American president of the Mexican Telegraph Company, who characterizes this phase of the President's policy as "cruel," and says that it "has ruined the credit of Americans in Mexico." From Mexico City Dr. John W. Butler, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, informs the home board that "American missionaries of all denominations are reluctant to leave Mexico," and Sebastian Camacho, President of the Mexican Senate, telegraphs to a friend that "in my opinion, the American colony in Mexico will suffer enormous damage to its interests and its well-being should Americans be forced to abandon a country in which, I repeat, they are considered and esteemed on all sides." Many Americans in Mexico seem to share the feeling of the Washington *Post* (Ind.) that if that country is less safe for them than for other foreigners this Government should find some way to protect them without demanding the surrender of their occupations and property interests by flight. By the Mexicans, dispatches inform us, the move is in some quarters regarded with resentment and suspicion as foreshadowing, if not armed intervention, at least the blockading of Mexican ports against the importation of arms. It is also deplored for the further paralysis it will cause in Mexican industries.

A delicate bit of Mexican sarcasm at our expense is afforded by President Huerta's order placing special trains and other facilities at the disposal of Americans desirous of leaving his country. In a Mexico City dispatch to the New York *Times* we read:

"He stated that hearing that the funds of the United States had been exhausted, and that only steerage and third-class passages were being offered, he had ordered that funds be given to refugees to enable them to travel in the comfort to which they had been accustomed, and to which they were entitled."

And the same correspondent quotes another "high Government official" as saying:

"We desire that the Americans who leave Mexico carry with them the remembrance of the comfort and safety which have characterized their stay in this country, rather than the possible penury and poverty of the place whither they are going."

The number of Americans residing in Mexico in 1910, according to several authorities, was between 40,000 and 30,000, and American investments in that country amounted to more than a billion dollars. But during the past three years of civil warfare, we are told, there has been a steady exodus, until now the number remaining is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 10,000. Now that this process has been accelerated by President Wilson's message, says a Washington dispatch, a fortnight hence there will be "scarcely a thousand Americans left in that troubled country." The State Department is providing free transportation for Americans who wish to leave Mexico, but lack the fare, and Congress is expected to rush through a special appropriation of $100,000 for the same purpose.

"This policy of scuttling out of Mexico goes against the American grain," complains the Newark *Star* (Dem.), and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) predicts that the exodus "will have the effect of making still more acute the relations of the two countries." In fact, the Albany *Journal* (Rep.) thinks it "lends color to the belief in some sections of that country that war with the United States is near." In this connection many papers point out that the first official reference to intervention by the Government occurs in the instructions sent to the American consuls in Mexico just after President Wilson's message was read in Congress. In these instructions our consuls were told to make it known that "any maltreatment of Americans would be likely to raise the question of intervention." At the same time, says the Washington *Star* (Ind.), the advice transmitted through these same consuls to all Americans living in Mexico "was sufficiently peremptory to warrant an immediate exodus." This Washington paper goes on to say:

"In many cases these people undoubtedly sacrificed all they had of a fixt nature in their Mexican homes, and some reached the coasts and the borders in a state of destitution. Was there such haste about the departure that it was necessary to prompt it by official warning before provision could be made for the speedy and comfortable transport of these refugees to the American shores? Evidently no hostilities were imminent, else the President's message to Congress would have conveyed the suggestion in explicit terms. It is reported that practically no arrangements were made in advance for the carriage of these hundreds of Americans from the seaports, save their shipment on board of merchant vessels, already well filled and affording very poor accommodations for the additional passengers, thus hastily summoned. By delaying the official notification for a fortnight the vessels of the United States, cruisers, transports,

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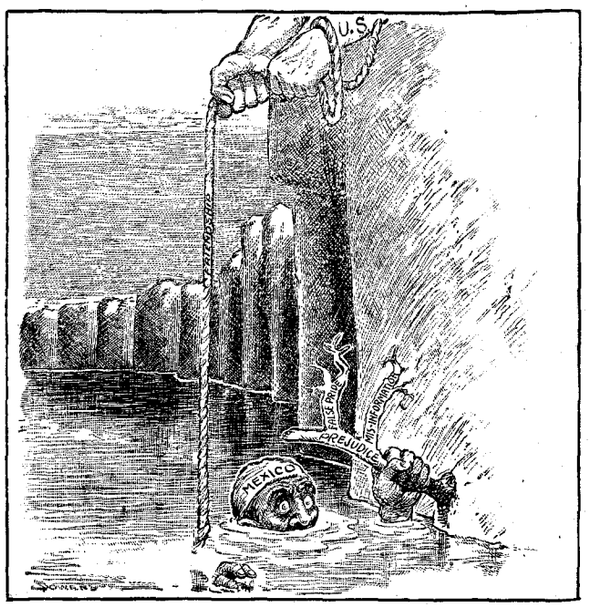
and colliers, might have been utilized. Later must inevitably come a reaction of bad feeling on the part of the people who have been so peremptorily called out of Mexico, unless events prove that there was in truth an actual condition of peril, of which the public had no information or intimation. At this stage it looks as if somebody had blundered into a too hasty action."

"To say the best of it," remarks the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), "President Wilson's order for all Americans who could to get out of Mexico was ill-considered." But perhaps the most vigorous protest comes from New Orleans, where, as a contemporary remarks, the President's ideas about Mexico seem to be just about as popular as his ideas about free sugar. Says the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.):

"Every American citizen with red blood in his veins will hear with shame and indignation that the President of the United States has personally appeared before the two houses of Congress, in joint session assembled and coolly announced that all Americans now in Mexico would be urged to get out of that country as quickly as possible, even if they have to abandon property and all possessions in order to escape outrage at the hands of the warring factions in the neighboring Republic. No more cowardly, inhuman, and cold-blooded proposition could have been advanced by the chief executive of a great nation. . . . . .

"Since force is no longer to be used in protecting American



AT HAND IF WANTED.

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

citizens residing abroad, we might as well throw our splendid Navy onto the junk-heap and employ our soldiers in digging irrigation ditches in the Far West or in attending universal-peace gatherings. Having announced that we will not fight under any circumstances, what further use have we for military establishments? Any foreign government that chooses to insult us may now do so with impunity, and the Monroe Doctrine in which we have taken so much pride may as well be thrown to the winds, as European countries, realizing that we will not protect their nationals from insult and injury in Latin-American countries, will, no doubt, act on their own initiative for the future, and they will be amply justified in doing so."

And in *The Times Democrat* (Dem.) of the same city we read:

"Americans in Mexico, the highly gratified State Department declares, are heeding President Wilson's warning to scoot for home. . . . Of those who remain, it might be additionally suggested, the greater part will probably seek safety by proclaiming themselves subjects of Great Britain, whose Government finds a way to enforce respect throughout the world for the rights of its nationals. Of the Americans who obey the President's advice to abandon everything and run, how many will come home with a tithe of the old pride in their American citizenship?

"It is this particular feature of the Washington Government's thumb-twiddling policy that, to our mind, threatens greatest and most lasting harm to the national prestige. Millions of American money have been invested in legitimate enterprises south of the Rio Grande; thousands of American citizens have gone there to engage in legitimate pursuits, with full confidence that their Government would faithfully discharge its obligation to them. Now they are notified, in effect, that the Government is loath to take adequate measures for their safety, and are warned to abandon their enterprises, at whatever sacrifice, and flee the country. . . . . .

"President Wilson has made a prodigious sacrifice to his view of expediency and humanity. Americans in other countries than Mexico may suffer indignities invited by this new and humiliating announcement that American citizens must return home to secure the protection of their flag. Years may pass before that mischievous impression is corrected abroad by the consistent and determined stand of succeeding administrations for the protection of our nationals in their legitimate rights, wherever they are placed. From the Democratic viewpoint, the virtual command that Americans shall flee out of Mexico is the more humiliating and unfortunate because its author was elected upon a platform specifically declaring that 'every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.'"

Of the effect on Mexican industries of American withdrawal the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

"With the majority of the population not yet emerging from the status of absolute illiteracy, skilled engineers and managers of native extraction are difficult to find. Among the resident Americans are men in positions of the highest responsibility whose retirement would mean the virtual collapse of the establishments with which they are connected. . . . . .

"The worst punishment that Mexico could bring upon herself would be the subtraction of imported initiative and enterprise at the present juncture from her industrial activities."

Other papers, however, see in the recommendation to Americans to leave Mexico merely a recognition of the fact that the bandits are temporarily beyond control in many sections, and that the impossible can not be demanded of either Huerta or Carranza. Says the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.):

"In the presence of a great number of our citizens in a country where protection to their business and property continues unreliable lies the chief drawback to the proposed passive policy. It is therefore perfectly possible to realize the purpose of President Wilson's call to Americans to leave Mexico in all cases where they find it feasible. The sole and evident intention of this move is to lessen the points of friction between us and Mexico, and foreign suppositions that Americans' withdrawal may mean intervention amount to descrying a mare's nest in what has much more of the clear outline of a pikestaff."

And in the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) we find this favorable view:

"If Americans, as President Wilson suggests, are forced to leave Mexico because of the failure of Huerta to protect properly their lives, they have in many cases excellent grounds for claims against Mexico. These claims will be adjudicated in the course of time, and all the just claims will undoubtedly be paid. But any man who settles in a foreign country, to do business, assumes whatever risk there may be on his own shoulders. The United States is certainly under no obligation to invade a country where civil war is raging, even if the conditions of that civil war make it dangerous for Americans to live in the area where the fiercest fighting is going on.

"If any other rule held good, the United States would be obliged to intervene in every war started in the civilized world, for Americans are everywhere, to-day, and are certain to be, so long as opportunities for business arise, no matter how great a war may be raging around them."

"The truth is," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that many of the Americans in Mexico not only want to stay where their interests lie, but they also want the United States Army to come there to protect them, if need be, at an ultimate cost of hundreds of millions of dollars charged upon the people of the United States in war taxes."

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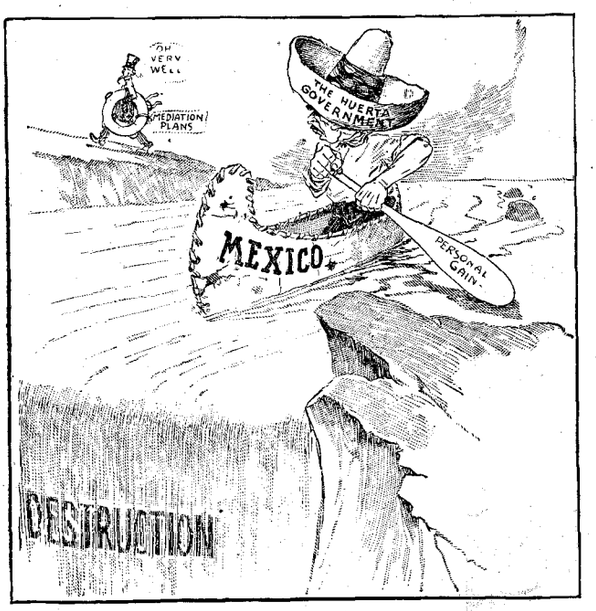

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PADDLING HIS OWN CANOE.
—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

"KEEP OUT! CAN'T YOU SEE I'VE GOT HIM BY THE HORNS?"
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennesseean.*

PERFECTLY SAFE.

THE RICH MAN'S SHARE OF THE INCOME TAX

DEMANDS for a higher tax rate on "swollen incomes," which are being urged by radical Democrats and Progressives upon the Senate Finance Committee, suit the ideas of those who think our great fortunes have been accumulated at the expense of the people in general and should be mulcted accordingly. But we find in numerous quarters sharp editorial disapproval of such a plan as being discriminatory and unjust. In the meantime, there are those who, feeling the immediate need of an income tax that will shift the burden of government from the shoulders of the man at the bottom to the shoulders of the man at the top, insist that we have some such legislation now; and if it needs correction, let another Congress correct it. But, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), if we are to have an income tax, it should be "a uniform tax," for deliberately to compel the rich man to pay more than his share is "most outrageously unjust." Instead of raising the rates on a few large incomes, suggests the New York *Tribune*, the Senate ought to reduce the minimum taxable income from $3,000 to $2,000 and "thus distribute more widely and fairly the burdens of the tax," because:

"The more people paying a direct tax of this sort, the more diffused will the sense of responsibility for government become and the stronger will be the check put upon extravagance in Federal expenditures."

This question is illuminated by the criticism of Senator Root, who attacks the income-tax proposal on the ground that it would thrust the burden of that form of taxation on a few States, especially New York, making the bill in effect "legislation by the South and other agricultural communities against the industrial communities of the country." He refers to the income-tax law passed in the stress of the Civil War, under which the limit of exemption was $2,000, and there was no gradation of the tax beyond $2,000. The larger incomes paid the same percentage as the smaller incomes subject to the tax, yet, he tells us, "under that act the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania paid more than two-thirds of the entire tax." And, reminding the Senate that in proceeding to grade a tax they must have in mind "not only the relations between this Congress and the individuals, but you are to have in mind also the relations between this Congress and the States," Senator Root proceeds:

"If you impose too great a burden upon the same people who paid two-thirds of the old income tax—that is, the people of the few States with the great industrial communities in them—you are diminishing the taxable resources of the States. The taxation with which we are now concerning ourselves is but a very small part of the burdens that are imposed upon the people of the United States. The State of New York—and I speak of that merely because I am more familiar with it than I am with other States—while it has great wealth has great demands.

"Why, the expenditures of the city of New York for the year 1911 were over $412,000,000. Where did we get that? Part of it was borrowed, and we shall have to pay it in the future. But in the same year the direct taxes imposed and collected in the State of New York upon real and personal property amounted to over $234,000,000.

"The result is that the people of the State of New York, and mainly the people whom you strike with this income tax, are the source of supply upon which the State of New York has to draw to pay these enormous expenses. So you ought to remember that in imposing an income tax you should not be unfair as between the taxable resources of the State of New York and the taxable resources of all other States."

Taking sharp issue with Senator Root, the New York *Globe* (Ind.) says he did no good to New York or the cause he spoke for by attacking the Income Tax Bill as a sectional measure, and it describes as "singularly foolish and non-pertinent" his solemn warning to the other States that they must not be unjust to New York and "that the Union will not long endure if there is injustice." And *The Globe* continues:

"Nor does Senator Root achieve anything by ignoring the reason why the exemption is placed as high as it is. He is intelligent enough to understand the argument and to state it fairly when attempting to overthrow it. The argument, in brief, is that persons of small incomes spend on an average a larger percentage of their net incomes than do persons of large incomes; that as other taxes, in one way or another, are taxes on consumption, the rich do not now pay in taxes as large a percentage of their incomes as the non-rich; that consequently a discriminating income tax is equalizing. Moreover, there is basis for the claim that a larger percentage of those having incomes of $4,000 and over dodge taxes more successfully than those with incomes of less than $4,000. Again, a discriminating income tax is an equalizer and a corrector of injustice."

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THE CASE OF JUDGE SPEER

THE UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT of the House Judiciary Committee to investigate the official conduct of Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court of Claims of the Southern District of Georgia, reminds the Springfield *Republican* that it was Judge Speer "who recently denounced 'arbitrary espionage' of Federal judges by Government spies." The statement was made in June last, at Sioux City, at the annual meeting of the Iowa Bar Association, according to the press, when Judge Speer said also that he was the object of such espionage, which he characterized as maltreatment of "American judges with cruel and apparently callous indifference to their reputation and good name." He asserted, further, that it was wrong and intolerable for the United States Attorney-General to have inquisitorial power over Federal judges, and argued that it put the judges "at the mercy, not only of the chief, but of the subordinate of an executive department." Judge Speer has unquestionably been the object of investigation, remarks *The Republican*, which adds that it was "begun under the Taft Administration evidently." Proceeding, it asks, now that the case is finally submitted to the House Judiciary Committee, and it is the House that institutes impeachment proceedings, "Are we to lose another Federal judge by this process?" As in the case of Robert W. Archbald, impeached as Judge of the Commerce Court, we read, Judge Speer will be permitted to appear before the Judiciary Committee with counsel to answer the charges laid against him by a special examiner of the Department of Justice. Of these, according to press reports, the most serious allegations are:

JUDGE EMORY SPEER,

Who has complained of "arbitrary espionage" by Government spies and now faces a Congressional investigation of his own "arbitrary conduct" on the bench.

"That Judge Speer unlawfully permitted the wasting or dissipation of bankruptcy estates that came within his jurisdiction as a Federal judge.

"That he presided in cases in which his son-in-law was an attorney on a contingent fee, with full knowledge that his decision would affect the fee of his son-in-law.

"That he was guilty of imposing unlawful punishments for contempt in cases coming before his court.

"That he ignored the mandates of the Circuit Courts of Appeal and of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases.

"That he was absent from his district when he should have been attending to his duties in court.

"That, contrary to law, he tried cases outside of his district."

Another charge relates to what his accusers call the judge's "arbitrary conduct," and there is also one about his personal habits. In part, the accusations are a reiteration, we read, of "attacks made on Judge Speer from time to time, during his many years of service" since his appointment to the Federal bench by President Arthur. In answer to an inquiry of the New York *Times*, Judge Speer telegraphed as follows:

"I am convinced that the original animating motive was a strong desire in a certain quarter to get control of the judgeship, the duties of which I have performed for nearly twenty-nine years.

"I also think that the charges are largely in reprisal for my address before the Iowa Bar Association, in which I declared that the spy system of the Department of Justice, directed at American judges, is subversive of the independence of the judiciary, once regarded as the chief felicity of the Constitution.

"The evils of the system are clearly illustrated by my inability to give you a more definite reply. The examination was secret. It was bitterly partizan, and was intended to be injurious and with the avowed purpose to make the accumulations the basis of my impeachment.

"My court was in actual session. No judge was ever subjected to greater interference with the orderly and effective performance of his duties.

"I can not and do not know the charges. So far, however, as they have been outlined by newspaper reports, they are capable of the easiest and completest refutation.

"Since you kindly give me the opportunity, may I not express the hope that the public, and particularly my brethren of the bench and bar, will form no opinion of these charges until I know what they are, and have had the opportunity, if need be, to prove how little I merit them."

If impeachment proceedings are pushed against Judge Speer, in the view of the Providence *Journal*, "the case is likely to be a celebrated one," for, it observes, "important cases over which he has presided have given him a national reputation." While professing "no sort of personal satisfaction" in the movement to impeach the judge, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* pretends "no sort of patience with his high-handed record as a judge or his insufferable bearing as a man," yet it calls strict attention to the fact that—

"If Judge Speer is to be impeached at all, it must be solely upon his record as a judge; the indelible record, as written down by himself during the twenty-eight years he has been on the Federal bench. No one may change or alter that record. If it shows against him official acts that call for his impeachment, he will be impeached; and if it does not, he can not be impeached. . . . . .

"And, finally, in whatever may be said for or against this Georgia judge—whatever may be his judicial virtues or faults—we may not lose sight of the fact that, mentally at least, he has been the peer of any Federal judge in this country; indeed, to deny that he is easily one of Georgia's most brilliant sons—would that she had as much cause to feel proud of him in other respects!—would be to display an unreasonable and unreasoning prejudice. A contemporary and classmate of the gifted Henry Grady, their superb talents were, in almost every way, equal—except in the use they made of them.

"But, with it all, we might hope that, thus late in life—with only a few years longer to serve on the bench—he be spared the pain and disgrace of impeachment. Perhaps his arraignment alone would serve as good a purpose—as a warning to other Federal judges, that the ermine is not necessarily, after all, a royal cloak, and that even a Federal judge is accountable to somebody here on earth."

What the Knoxville *Sentinel* terms the "highly personal note" of this editorial "prevails also in other Georgia newspapers," and it trusts it will be eliminated from the inquiry, for—

"Sentiment has nothing to do with the matter. If Judge Speer has played the judicial tyrant twenty or twenty-eight years, there is no reason why he should be allowed to continue in that rôle until his life or his judicial career ends naturally. Impeachment was designed to preserve the purity and integrity of public office. A judge is appointed for service during good behavior, and there is no way to terminate service for conduct unbecoming a judge except by impeachment. The more frequent use of impeachment proceedings is welcome. If judges resent it, let them avoid a course that invites inquiry."

Judge Speer ought to welcome investigation at the hands of a Congressional committee, thinks the Indianapolis *News*, because he will have "a fair hearing without the interference of local prejudice or political intrigue," and it remarks incidentally:

"We may congratulate ourselves on the absence of a general recall law by which Judge Speer, Judge Archbald, or any other

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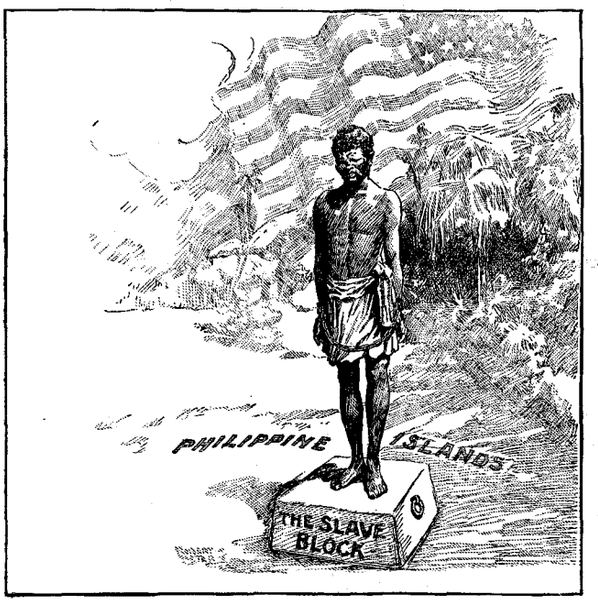
man on the bench, might be dragged from his high office by popular clamor or passion. The impeachment of Judge Archbald demonstrated the uselessness of new machinery for removal of faithless jurists. Archbald's guilt was proved. The Speer case ought to be investigated thoroughly. However the case develops, it should be apparent to accusers and accused that the safest and fairest procedure is that which we already possess; not the fallacy known as the recall."

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE ASSERTION by Dean Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, that slavery is prevalent in the Islands will provide the new Governor-General with a problem to test his mettle at the very beginning of his term of office, observes many an editor. And if the editor happens to be one who objects to the plan for giving the Filipinos their independence in a few years, he finds the report a potent argument on his side. Newspaper opinion in this country, and also in the Philippines, in so far as we can judge, accepts Mr. Worcester's statement as facts, tho one daily, the Chicago *Post* (Prog.), notes satirically that the disclosure is made "on the eve of Congressional consideration of the Jones Bill," and thinks "the Democrats will be able to pooh-pooh the story as an eleventh-hour attempt to discredit the potential capacity of the Filipinos for self-government eight years hence." The Filipino Resident Commissioner at Washington, Manuel L. Quezon, flatly denies the existence of slavery as an institution in the Philippines. But most of our editors are willing to take Commissioner Worcester's word, and the Manila *Weekly Times* finds the Commissioner's evidence so convincing as to lay Mr. Quezon and other Filipinos, "voluble in detail," "under the suspicion of deliberate falsehood." The Manila paper speaks editorially of the report, in which Mr. Worcester draws his "inevitable and humiliating conclusion," as "one of the most important, as it is one of the most masterly, of the many notable pieces of work which he has performed during the many years of his service with the Philippine Government." To quote it still further:

"It establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt that the practise of holding human beings in slavery is common in those provinces



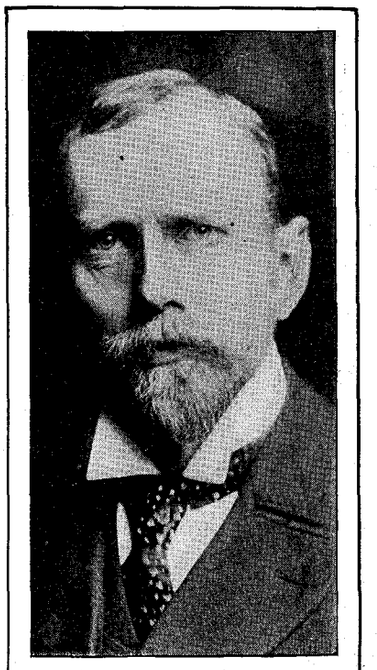
UNDER THE FLAG!

—Carter in the New York *Sun*.

which are subject to the legislative control of the Philippine Assembly, and it carries the charge of peonage up to the very doors of the Assembly itself. . . . . .

"There is no loophole of escape from the obligation of honor which this report forces on the Assembly—the obligation to pass at its next session an act which shall extend to those provinces under its legislative control the pains and penalties which today await the slave-dealer, the slave-owner, and those who would thrive on peon labor in the non-Christian provinces."

Commissioner Worcester's report to the Insular Government, after a request for information made by the United States Senate to the War Department, tells of the capture of children and their sale in the Islands or in China, of their being enticed from home on various pretexts, and of their purchase from parents. One thirteen-year-old girl, for example, "had been bought from her mother for some pigs, chickens, rice, and a cloak." Slavery exists throughout the Islands, according to this authority, even in the so-called "Christian provinces," under the direct control of the Philippine Assembly, not openly, yet on such a scale as to make it one of the most serious problems confronting the Government. To quote from press selections one or two characteristic paragraphs in the Worcester report:



DEAN C. WORCESTER.

Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Government, who reports the existence of human slavery in the Islands.

"It has been and still is a common thing for Filipinos living in a territory adjacent to that inhabited by Negritos, Tagbanaus, Bongots, or Ifugaos, to obtain children by capture or purchase and to hold them as slaves, selling them to others whenever it proves financially advantageous to do so. Such unfortunates are clearly chattel slaves and often are repeatedly sold and resold.

"A typical case is that of Lasso, a Tagbanau of Palawan. Lasso was brought from one Patrico Tabastabas by Pastor Medino for 40 pesos. Medino sold him to Vincente Baculli for the same price, and in 1912 Tabastabas bought him back for 45 pesos. This year he sold him to Benito Marcelo for 55 pesos. The case actually came before the Secretary-Treasurer of Palawan, who is also justice of the peace, on account of some trouble over the last payment for slaves, and it was in that way that the Government got wind of the matter. The official sent the unfortunate man back to his tribe and furnished me with a statement of the facts. . . . . .

"Ambos Camarines is a regularly organized province under control of the Philippine Assembly; yet since the American occupation children have been sold into slavery there for deportation into China. The essential facts were reported by the Filipino Governor and the Filipino Fiscal of the province. I have been informed that it was the custom of the Chinese of this province, who bought children to send to China, to give them a Chinese hair-cut and dress them in Chinese clothes. And it is especially interesting to note that these Chinese claimed they were purchasing children for adoption, this being the same defense offered by the Filipinos who purchase Negrito children as slaves."

Mr. Worcester then asks, "What has been done to stop this traffic in human flesh?" And he tells of successive efforts on his part and that of other Commissioners to get the passage of drastic prohibitive legislation by the Philippine Assembly. Under the present laws, as judicially interpreted, most slavery prosecutions have been blocked because it could not be proved

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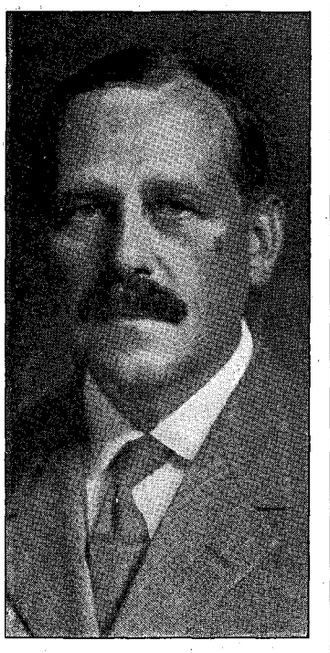
that the victims were detained by actual physical force. Why, he asks, should the Assembly block laws which would stop the traffic? Mr. Worcester's own explanation is that some Assemblymen have actually been caught in slave ownership and further that a law penalizing slavery would likewise penalize peonage, which "prevails in every municipality in the Philippine Islands."

HARRYING THE "COAL TRUST" AGAIN

NO PREDICTIONS have come to our notice that indicate the ultimate consumer will enjoy more than an exhibition of expert and thorough litigation out of the Government's renewed attack on the so-called "Hard-coal Trust." The present Attorney-General is carrying on the crusade of the Taft Administration that came to a full stop last December with a decision of the Supreme Court by which the Government gained a partial victory, but did not prove its point that there was a general illegal combination among all the coal-carrying railroads. Attorney-General McReynolds is said to be going after one of the "minor combinations" of coal monopolists in his suit for the dissolution of the Reading Company. As a "minor combination" the Reading Company is described by counsel for the Government to be the largest of six railroad companies and their affiliated mining companies, who own or control about 90 per cent. of the entire unmined area of anthracite. The others are the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western. Anthracite, we are told furthermore, by reason of its concentration in the limited region of about 483 square miles in Eastern Pennsylvania, "lends itself peculiarly to efforts to monopolize its ownership," and the Department of Justice, in filing its suit, charges the biggest company of a "minor combination" with violating "both the Sherman Antitrust Law and the Commodities Clause of the Interstate Commerce Act in an attempt to monopolize the production and transportation of anthracite." As evidence of its monopolistic character, it is stated that at present the Reading Company controls "63 per cent. of the entire unmined deposits of anthracite" and that it markets "about 30 per cent. of the annual supply."



HOWARD ELLIOTT,

The disastrous wreck on his first day as President of the New Haven is an unpleasant reminder of the problems he is expected to solve.

According to the Attorney-General, moreover, unless the Reading Company is dissolved, it will own or control eventually "every ton of commercially available anthracite known to exist." The importance of the suit is emphasized by the Attorney-General, say press reports, with the declaration that in this case "only the law can afford relief." And in support of this contention he shows that while in almost every other industry it is possible for a monopoly to be broken by the influx of fresh capital attracted by high profits, against a monopoly of hard coal, the supply of which is limited, there can be no such protection.

Mr. McReynolds's suit against the Reading Company, says a Washington dispatch of the New York *Commercial*, possesses one feature that distinguishes it from those brought under the Taft Administration and which is "a new departure in suits under the Sherman Antitrust Law." In his prayer to the Court to break the Reading's control over the Central Railroad of New Jersey and allied corporations, which he contends are engaged in a conspiracy against the Sherman Antitrust Law, the Attorney-General asks that the Reading Company be required to dispose of the capital stock of these corporations "to persons not its stockholders or agents, nor otherwise under its control or influence." And *The Commercial* goes on to explain that:

"This prayer means that Attorney-General McReynolds intends to have settled in advance in this case the question that caused so much controversy in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution case. The Attorney-General always has had a very strong feeling against the character of the dissolution permitted by the Department of Justice in the case of the Standard Oil Company, where a pro-rata distribution of the stocks of the subsidiary companies was permitted among the stockholders of the parent concern. The Attorney-General also was bitterly opposed to the course followed by Mr. Wickersham in the dissolution of the 'Tobacco Trust,' involving a similar principle and he was at loggerheads with the Union Pacific directors for a long time over his insistence that the Union Pacific stockholders should not participate in the enforced distribution of the Southern Pacific holdings."

Of direct bearing on the case against the Reading Company, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is the action of the Courts in the suit brought by the Government during President McKinley's Administration in May, 1899, against the Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Company and fourteen other defendants, and it tells the story of the case as follows:

"The bill against the fuel company alleged that it had made a contract with the other defendants, who together constituted the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Association, and all of whom were miners and shippers of coal on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and West Virginia. This contract gave exclusive control of the output of the mines of the members of the Coal Association to the Fuel Association and also prohibited competition between the members of the association. It moreover prohibited the fuel company from handling any other coal than that of the association and fixt a minimum price below which the fuel company was prohibited from selling coal in the Western market. The fourteen coal-mining defendants were not so numerous as other coal-mining companies in the same part of West Virginia, and did not produce more than about half the coal mined in that region. It was therefore argued on their behalf that while their contract restrained competition among themselves, it operated to enlarge competition as between themselves and other coal companies in the Western market. This plea was unceremoniously brushed aside by the United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, who held that the policy of the law will not suffer competition to be destroyed under the pretense that the public will be better served by combination. This opinion was unanimously sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals, consisting of Judges Lurton, Day, and Severens, and from that no appeal was ever taken."

Whatever the outcome of the Reading suit, the object of it is "to strike at the heart of the anthracite situation," according to the published statement of Frederic R. Coudert, special assistant to Attorney-General McReynolds, and he adds that, if the great Reading combination "shall go unchallenged, the policy of Congress will have been completely set at naught, and one company will dominate the production and transportation of anthracite coal." And Mr. Coudert is quoted further as saying:

"The transactions complained of have taken place since the enactment of the Sherman Antitrust Law in 1890. This suit should test the ability of the Government to cope with the

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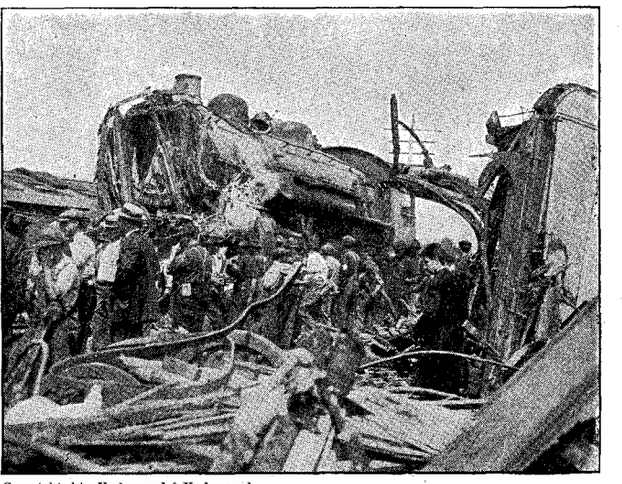
A WOODEN SLEEPING-CAR AFTER THE COLLISION.



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ENGINE OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS EXPRESS.

AT THE SCENE OF THE WRECK.

most important and powerful of the great combinations in the necessities of life, and, if the contentions of the Government are upheld by the Courts, should go far toward restoring conditions of actual and potential competition in the coal-fields and among the railroads."

THE NEW HAVEN DISASTER

THE DISASTROUS rear-end collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad last week, with its toll of twenty-one killed and nearly half a hundred injured, calls attention once more not only to the general need of greater safety on American railroads, but to the peculiarly ill-fated record of that particular line. This record, according to the New York *Sun*, reveals fourteen serious wrecks in the past twenty-seven months, with casualty lists totaling seventy killed and four hundred injured—an average of a wreck every other month. "The explanation of a malignant ill-fortune pursuing the New Haven is no longer acceptable, even to those who have been most sturdy in supporting the road," remarks the Hartford *Times*, which thinks that "with so many wrecks following one another with such terrible results, the conclusion is almost unescapable that something in the fundamentals of management must be wrong"; and the Portland *Eastern Argus*, another New England paper, echoes this view. The cause will be traced to "some sort of inefficiency that can be remedied," predicts the Boston *Post*. Comparing the New Haven's record with those of other roads, the New York *American* notes that on the Erie "not a single passenger has been killed in any train wreck in ten years"; that on the Pennsylvania "in three years there have been only fifteen people killed"; and that on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western during the past three years only one passenger-train has been wrecked, altho in that case the loss of life was great.

Whatever the official investigations now under way may reveal concerning the responsibility for this latest disaster, remarks the New Haven *Register*, two points already stand out in bold relief—the need of a more adequate signal system, and the necessity of eliminating wooden cars from the make-up of passenger trains. The Bar Harbor express, which was telescoped by the White Mountains express while halted in the fog, between North Haven and Wallingford, on the morning of September 2, was made up largely of wooden Pullman cars, two of which were reduced to kindling by the collision. According to Engineer Miller, of the White Mountains express, there was not time to bring his train to a stop after he saw the signal set against him. Concerning the signal system on the New Haven, President Elliott in a published statement says:

"The road has automatic block-signals of what is called the 'banjo' type, which when installed were considered very satisfactory. Since then improved methods of signaling have been devised and authority was issued some time ago to install the most improved and modern signals between New Haven and Springfield. Fifteen per cent. of the new work is already done, and men and materials are ready for the balance, which should be finished by January 1."

Asked by a New York *World* reporter if the accident would have occurred had the new signal system already been installed, Vice-President Whaley, of the New Haven road, replied:

"Well, of course, I can't say positively, but yes, if the new system had been working this morning it is probable that the wreck would not have occurred. The engineer would then have had two signals to work against instead of one, and I can't say I think that he would have run by both of them.

"None of that system is now in operation. We expect to have it working by about next January. Our system is all right, only it isn't suited to the dense traffic we now have to handle.

"Under the new system, which is called the lock-and-block tower or permissive system, similar to that in use in the New York subway, the operator in the tower could not have thrown the signal at the beginning of the block to permit the second train to pass unless the first train was entirely out of the block. It would have been physically impossible."

The terrible casualty list in this particular accident, according to a passenger on the White Mountains express, was directly due to the obsolete wooden Pullman cars of the rammed train. In a letter to the New York *Evening Post* this passenger says:

"Had steel sleeping-car equipment been used on the Bar Harbor train, I question whether there would have been a single loss of life, for the momentum of the White Mountains train would not have been sufficient to perhaps more than telescope the vestibules. I having been a passenger, and awake at the time of the collision, I believe my evidence is worthy of consideration."

In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* we read that "members of Congress and Commissioner McChord [of the Interstate Commerce Commission] to-day exprest themselves as favoring immediate legislation to require all railroads to provide steel passenger-cars and to enforce other drastic restrictions on the operation of passenger-trains." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks editorially:

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"The New Haven wreck carries one compelling lesson to every railroad in the United States. There must be a speedy replacement of wooden cars with all-steel cars.

"In a recent Pennsylvania wreck exactly similar to that on the New Haven more than 150 persons were only slightly injured, and not a single passenger suffered a broken bone, but the cars were solid steel, whereas the Pullmans on the New Haven were antique wooden cars."

How far this process of replacing wooden with steel cars has already progressed on the New Haven Railroad is shown in the following statement by President Elliott:

"There are fifty-six steel cars in operation on the New Haven road, of which twenty-six are in service on the electric zone between Stamford and New York. In addition to this there are sixty-nine steel underframe Pullman cars in service.

"One hundred and fifty steel cars have been ordered, of which thirty-four have been delivered, and in the last year no wooden cars have been ordered for passenger-trains."

"One can not but feel," remarks the Springfield *Union*, "that if only a small fraction of the vast sums spent by the New Haven to perfect a monopoly had been devoted to the purchase of steel coaches and to the installation of improved signal-devices, many lives would have been spared." And the Philadelphia *Inquirer* agrees that "there could be no better argument against the sort of railway consolidation that looks to monopoly nor a better one for that healthy rivalry which is certain to produce good service and the highest degree of safety."

On the other hand, many papers point out that the New Haven has recently shown a disposition to heed the criticisms and meet the demands of the public, but that it has not yet had time to bring to completion the reforms which it is instituting. "The conditions of the present catastrophe are largely an inheritance," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "but it is a demonstration that reforms can be effected none too rapidly or too thoroughly." The fatal wreck, by a curious coincidence, occurred on the very day that the road's new president, Mr. Howard Elliott, assumed office. "That the new management, which has thus begun under circumstances so tragic, will have the confidence of the public in the fulness of its endeavor to find the weak spots in the system and correct them should be beyond question," says the Springfield *Republican*. "In spite of another frightful disaster, it will not do to say that the New Haven Railroad has not been mending its ways," remarks the New York *Press*, which adds that the problem confronting President Elliott is "one of the most serious a transportation manager ever faced." This problem, *The Wall Street Journal* points out, is complicated by "the dominance of the labor-unions," which makes it "impossible to employ the best men in the most responsible places," and by the increasing congestion of traffic on that line.

We quote in conclusion the following summing up of the situation by the New York *Tribune:*

"The road is replacing the old-fashioned 'banjo' signals with devices of an approved type, and it is buying steel cars to take the place of its present dangerous vehicles, just as it is doing away with its deadly short crossovers, now that repeated fatal accidents and the condemnation of the authorities have revealed its shortcomings. But if under the old management it had been run as a railroad and not as a stock-jobbing concern; if its chief attention had been devoted to safety and not to monopoly, it would have done long ago the things which it is now doing as a result of official exposure, and many lives would have been saved.

"Sympathy will be felt with the new president, Mr. Elliott, whose management has opened with this great catastrophe. Obviously, he has had no opportunity to cure the defects of the Mellen régime. If he required any reminder of how serious is the need of a thorough overhauling of the New Haven, a sharp one is before him. The road's equipment is not consistent with safe operation, and the discipline of its employees has been weak. . . . . .

"The public looks to President Elliott to make the New Haven safe, to equip it with everything that will reduce the likelihood of accidents and their destructiveness when they do occur, and to establish discipline among the road's employees, for other lines have discipline which puts the New Haven to shame. And the public looks to him to be the first to install an automatic device to prevent two trains from entering the same block, if any such device is practicable. Everything must be done to reassure the users of the New Haven Railroad."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

No signs of a desire to annex Texas appear in Mexico.—*Columbia State.*

HUERTA'S Government also seems to be worried over the high cost of living.—*Chicago News.*

HUERTA might have retaliated by requesting Bryan to quit as a candidate.—*Boston Transcript.*

SAY what you will, the Federal senators are earning their salaries this summer.—*Syracuse Herald.*

DURING a lull in the fighting the peace palace in The Hague was successfully dedicated.—*Chicago News.*

THERE is a good omen at least in the fact that the Panama Canal is opened from the Pacific side.—*New York World.*

MEXICO'S refusal to listen to American music is altogether satisfactory, as we've scarcely begun to tune up yet.—*Washington Post.*

THE Department of Agriculture claims to have developed stingless honey-bees, but they can't try 'em on us.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WITH Whitman running on all the tickets, it's hard to see just what slate Lieutenant Becker's corps of gunmen will decide to support.—*Boston Transcript.*

GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S description of the Chicago stock-yards as a poem may yet mark her out as the lady who is to put the meat into meter.—*Washington Post.*

THE LATEST RECRUIT.

—Carter in the New York *Sun.*

THE Mayor of New York continues strong for Gaynor.—*Columbia State.*

WILL the present Administration use grape juice or orangeade in christening its battle-ships?—*Omaha Bee.*

ANYWAY, it is a consolation to know that the women who are cheering Thaw aren't Americans.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

IT would help some if the civic conscience were equipped with a self-starter. Cranking up is the deuce.—*New York World.*

TWO suffragettes knocked Premier Asquith's hat off recently. This, as any one can see, greatly advances the cause of suffrage.—*St. Louis Republic.*

AMERICAN citizens in Mexico who have postponed their summer vacations can now be expected to start at any time.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SOME practical joker must have sent Castro that message that the time was ripe for him to come and rescue the fatherland.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NEGOTIATIONS with Huerta are said to have been delayed to give the Mexican President time to recede with dignity. We don't recall that there was any such consideration for Madero.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MR. BRYAN is at his desk during the day, on the Chautauqua platform in the evening, and in a sleeper returning to Washington at night. What he does with the rest of his time no one seems to have discovered.—*New York Evening Post.*

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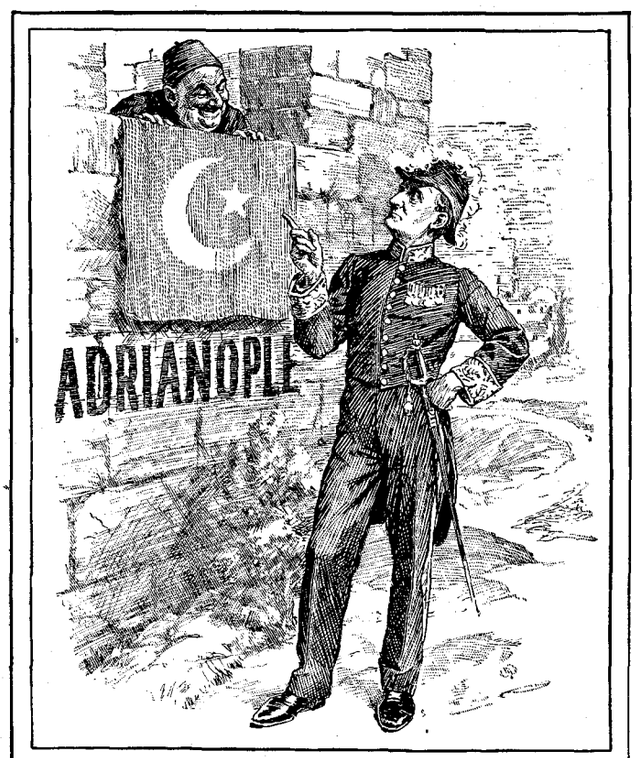
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE ADRIANOPLE QUANDARY

THE CALM WAY in which Turkey ignores the orders of the Powers to quit Adrianople makes some believe that the Crescent will stay there for many years to come. "The Powers have warned Constantinople," says Sir Edward Grey, "that the line of frontier between Enos and Midia must be strictly observed, and they demand that the Porte observe it." But the Porte seems unable to perceive any such line, and has massed some 250,000 troops in Thrace, led by Enver Bey, who is pictured by the correspondents as eager to become a Turkish Napoleon. It was when Napoleon encountered Russia that his star began to wane, however, and the Russian press are now urging military operations against his Turkish imitator. Thus we read in the influential *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg:

"Adrianople will not remain in the hands of the Turks. A Christian population once liberated from Turkish rule is never subjected to it again. This principle, it is to be presumed, will be applied also in this case. And Russia, who has shed so much of her sons' blood for the liberation of the Balkan Christians, we are convinced, will firmly insist upon Turkey's return within the limits established at the London Conference.

"Measures by which Turkey can be compelled to retire from Adrianople and to evacuate all the territory west of the Enos-Midia boundary can easily be found. In the hands of Russia, at any rate, there is one means: Russian troops can occupy a corresponding part of Turkish territory adjoining ours, and continue the occupation until the districts of the Adrianople vilayet west of the Enos-Midia line have been cleared of Turkish troops. They must take this into consideration at Constantinople, and not give themselves to immoderate jubilation over their 'victories.'"



A QUESTION OF DETAIL.

SIR EDWARD GREY—"You'll have to go, you know. The Concert feels very strongly about that."

TURKEY—"And who's going to turn me out?"

SIR EDWARD GREY—"Curious you should ask me that; it's the one point we haven't decided yet. Have you any preference in the matter?"

—*Punch* (London).

Some suspect that Turkey is receiving secret encouragement, and Germany is of course accused by its enemies. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), indeed, makes no bones about siding with the Turk. This journal is edited by Professor Schiemann, who occupies the chair of modern history in the University of Berlin. He is said to be on intimate terms with Kaiser Wilhelm, whose opinions he often reflects in his writings. He tells us that European opinion is in favor of the Moslems, who will be permitted to retain possession of Adrianople and even spread beyond the Maritza into further Thrace, unless they disgust Europe by committing some terrible blunder. He puts into the mouth of Islam the following arguments:

"We have three hundred thousand men and more under arms. The convention which we have made with Greece will restore to our colors a vast number of soldiers now prisoners of war. Our financial resources, which are threatened with diminution, do not permit of our holding on a war footing an army of this importance. Besides this our Army is anxious to make a forward movement to which it is being urged by rage at the wrongs to which their coreligionists are being subjected by the Bulgarians."

The Turks, according to what the *Kreuz Zeitung* makes them say, are puzzled by the attitude of Bulgaria. The Porte is prepared, however, for a peaceful convention giving what Islam requires, or war to the knife. To quote further:

"If there were in Bulgaria a force capable of meeting our Army, we believe we could handle it. Or if, on the other hand, we felt certain that Bulgaria would not dispute with us the possession of Adrianople and the Maritza frontier, we would disband a large part of our Army. But we find ourselves confronted neither by the resistance that puts the soldier on the *qui vive*, nor the surrender which would reassure our War Office. Things can not remain in this state.

"It behooves Bulgaria to recognize, and that with no delay, the frontier which our Army has restored to the Ottoman Empire. If she does not consent to do this we shall take measures to compel her."

But another important German paper, the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, takes a different view of the case, and declares:

"The arrogance of the Turks is becoming insufferable, and their conduct springs from the fact that the Powers have led them to believe that no one dares to intervene or interfere with them. They now believe that they are able to do anything. They speculate, perhaps mistakenly, on the danger of a great European war. They think that Europe cannot fail to be torn asunder for the benefit and glory of some Turkish Napoleon. Some one ought to point out to these fellows that Europe is just in the mood to give them a very severe lesson."

It may be that the difficulty will be solved by direct negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria, as is suggested in the London *Spectator*, which gives this illuminating view of the situation:

"In the absence of any active or very definite plan on the part of the Concert, a belief is growing up that Bulgaria and Turkey may come to some arrangement between themselves. Such united policy as has emerged from the deliberations of the Concert is in the direction of approving the Russian scheme of applying a financial boycott to Turkey. The action of Russia in withdrawing two warships from the Bosporus and her contemplated disembarkation of troops at Burgas have undoubtedly caused the Ottoman Government anxiety, and give a point to what Sir Edward Grey said about the intervention of one of the

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Powers. But Turkish difficulties are due not so much to any threats from Europe as to her harassing lack of money. It is the want of money which may put a stop even to the circuitous and temporizing methods of the Porte. Enver Bey's army can not be maintained very much longer without funds. The

A SON OF THE PROPHET.

Aga Sultan Mahomet Shah G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., LL.D., a lineal descendant of Mahomet, who is literally worshiped by millions of Mohammedans in India, Africa, and other parts of the Islamic world.

Turks must therefore come to a decision pretty soon, whether they mean to stake all on an expensive policy of military defiance or whether they will follow the cheaper and safer course of listening to the advice of the Powers. . . . . .

"Adrianople is the 'second city of the Empire.' Turks of all grades of opinion are proud of it and want to retain it, and as for Enver Bey himself, he is, in the words of *The Times* correspondent, 'burning to retrieve his reputation by some Napoleonic deed.' If the Turks want a reasonable rectification of their strategic frontier along the Enos-Midia line they can have it. Sir Edward Grey has already said so. So long as they hold Constantinople all Europe wishes them to be able to live there, and to be able to protect the Straits, without undue military anxiety. The most delicate question now seems to be whether the Porte can restrain Enver Bey if it really wishes to do so. It is pretty clear that the continued occupation of Adrianople will not in itself lead to armed coercion by Russia, but if the Turks tried to hold territory beyond the Maritza, Russian opinion would be incensed beyond measure. The rupture of diplomatic relations with Turkey would then be almost inevitable."

It is asked why the Powers do not intervene at Adrianople. We find Mr. Take Jonescu, Roumanian Minister of the Interior, answers this question in the Paris *Temps* by saying that Bulgaria stood in the way of any such intervention being provided for in the Bucharest Treaty. Such a provision would have secured the observance of the London Treaty by which Turkey's Enos Midia frontier was fixt. In order to obtain the maintenance of that expression of desire in the Bucharest Treaty Bulgaria would have had to accept a clause assuring reciprocal religious and educational liberty for the Greeks in Thrace, but she refused.

ISLAM'S GAIN BY TURKISH DEFEAT

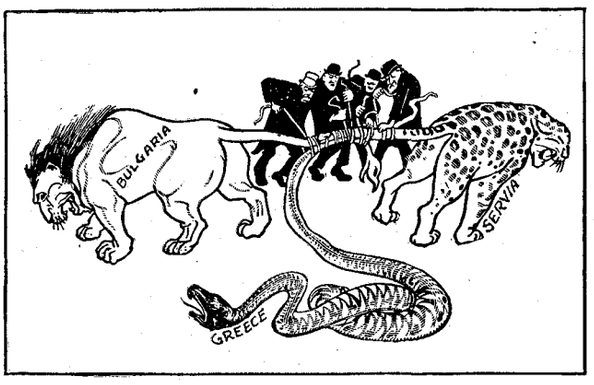
IT WILL SURPRIZE those who feel that the defeat of Turkey in the Balkans has dealt a crushing blow likely to unnerve the whole Mohammedan world to learn that the Islamites are in no mood to put on sackcloth, sprinkle ashes over their heads, and bewail their fate. On the contrary, the Moslems regard the calamity which has befallen the Ottomans as an evil not unmixed with good. Tho many are likely to regard such statements as whistling in the cemetery, yet there is considerable ground for believing that the disciples of the Prophet are quite sincere in looking upon the spectacle of Turkey losing ground in Europe as a blessing in disguise. Some idea of the Moslem earnestness in this matter can be gained from the following excerpts from an article contributed by "An Indian Moslem" to the current issue of *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), in which this novel view is elaborated:

"The war wakened Islam to a strong sense of religious brotherhood and demonstrated to the world the reality of the bond of religion. It was a spectacle to see the whole of the Islamic world moved from one end to the other like one body with the deepest sympathy and the truest emotion toward their fellow religionists in affliction.

"And what sacrifices it called forth, what noble deeds of devotion to the brotherhood ideal! Schoolboys denying themselves the necessaries of life, orphan children foregoing one of their daily meals, women parting with all their jewelry, some of the poorest giving away all their possessions! Islam has won undying fame for such deeds, and India (as the home of the largest body of Moslems, numbering over 60,000,000) is richer for such noble acts of sacrifice and devotion."

But a still greater blessing that this war has conferred upon the Islamites is its salutary effect in curbing the pride of the Mussulman, and making him fraternize with other Asiatics, rather than holding himself aloof from them in a spirit of hauteur. The writer goes on to show how the breach between the Hindus and Mohammedans of India (treated recently in these pages) is disappearing because the Moslem has been humbled:

"The other good that has resulted from the war is the perceptible difference in the attitude of Indian Mussulmans toward their Hindu fellow countrymen. . . . In times past the Mussulmans, thinking a little too much of themselves because of the



THE TREATY OF BUCHAREST.

A hard job! —*Mucha* (Warsaw).

political power of their fellow religionists outside India, looked down with contempt upon their fellow countrymen, or at least did not consider them worthy of their attention. . . . . .

"Happily all this is changing now. For while, on the one hand, Indian Mussulmans are being increasingly led to look to themselves alone for help and guidance in the future, there is distinct evidence that the more thoughtful among them feel the need of closer relations with their Hindu fellow countrymen than has hitherto been the case. If this feeling continues to grow, as we trust it will, it will prove one of the greatest blessings to the country, for parties and divisions are the curse of India, and already the Hindu-Mohammedan problem has reached threatening proportions."

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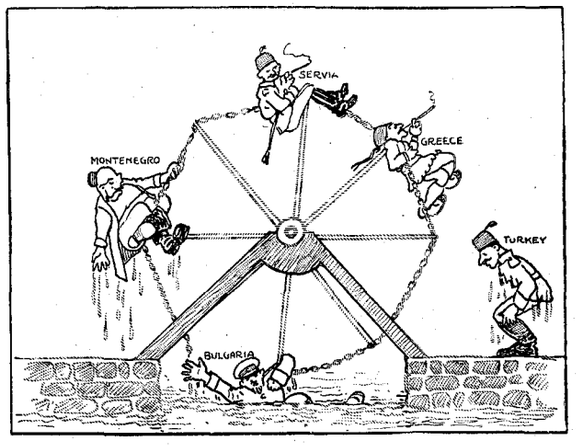
TO CURB TURKEY'S FRIEND

TOO MUCH POWER is being concentrated in the grip of Germany, and is being used against interests of Christian Europe in favor of the Turk, believes a Polish noble, Count Adam Orlowski, and he proposes a European coalition to clip the German eagle's wings. He is not the first to entertain such an idea, but the wings still seem to be in good condition. The peace of Europe will never be secure, the Count holds, till the overwhelming influence of Germany, in aid and



THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

THE TURK (to the Bulgar)—"Now it's your turn, my friend."
—*La Turc* (Constantinople).

comfort of the Turk, is suppressed. He has written to the French Chambers and the Italian Cabinet, and, says *The Illustrated London News*, begged the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel "to leave the barren road of Berlin and walk in the way of European freedom." The Count's scheme for a marshaling of the Powers of Europe in a fixt and firm phalanx against the united influence of Germany and the Porte is then indicated. There is, he says, to be a coalition of the "modern-minded" nations against Germany, whose extravagant militarism, industrial greed, and class system weigh so heavily on the backs of the common people. The coalition he proposes "would include France, England, Austria, Spain, Italy, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Russia, and Polish Germany." These Powers would all "act in concert to rid Europe of Prusso-Turkish influence."

This patriotic Pole sees in the political world a distinct tendency toward the great accord which he describes, and he thus outlines how Germany is to be punished and reduced to submission. The Powers would benefit in the following way through the new combination:

"The advantages for France would be the restitution of national rights in Alsace-Lorraine, while Russian constitutional immensity would perfect itself in an Empire of Russia-Poland formed on the model of Austria-Hungary. Spain would have easier access in the African Kongo. Denmark, Belgium, and Holland could secure themselves against Prussia. The advantages for Austria would be to get back the countries unjustly annexed to Prussia. Italian patriotism would see on the Trentine borders the realization of its wishes, which could be accomplished amicably as a compensation for Austria's important acquisitions in North Germany. This agreement would be founded on a local plebiscitum, so as to safeguard the sympathies of the peoples concerned."

The dismemberment of Austria, which, we are assured, is being contemplated by Germany, would be prevented by Russia, whose weight in the councils of Europe is strongly emphasized by Count Orlowski:

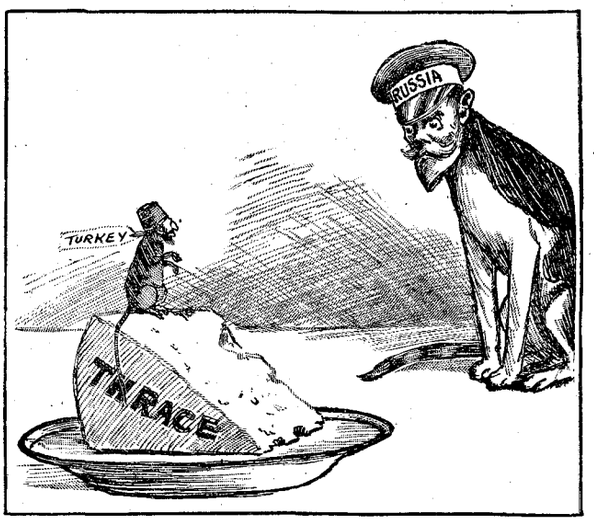
"Russia is the counterweight that holds in the balance the fate of Austria, and it is opposed to its dismemberment, for which the Pan-German policy is impatiently waiting. Russia and Austria are both interested in avoiding war between themselves, so as to oppose the diplomacy of Berlin, the claims of its Imperialism, its overbearing dealings with Alsace and Lorraine, and the expropriations in Posen. Things can not remain in this state; the defeat which German diplomacy, together with the Crescent, has suffered in the East, and the triumph of the Slavs, widen the field of their activity, preparing the pacification of Europe by the restoration of Poland."

THE DUMA'S FAILURE

THE BRILLIANT RECORD of the parliaments of civilized nations does not seem to have gained any great added luster as yet from the parliament of Russia. China has had a representative assembly too brief a time, perhaps, for final judgment, but in Russia even the papers that wish the Duma well fail to discover very much to praise in its doings. The first session of the Fourth Russian Duma has come to an end, and parliament has adjourned until next November. No important legislation has been enacted, and most of the time has been consumed in long and fiery speeches against the policy of the Government in general and the various departments in particular. During the debate on the budget, when the appropriation for the Ministry of Finance was under consideration, a "Right" deputy offended the Prime Minister, Kokovtzoff, and the incident caused what the Russian newspapers called "a strike of the Ministers." The latter, by common consent, ceased their attendance at the sessions and the Duma met for a whole month without the Ministers participating in the deliberations. The Russian press, radical and conservative alike, are not very enthusiastic over the results of the Duma's seven months' labors. The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg) says:

"The session was absolutely unproductive, as far as actual results are concerned. Besides the budget, the Duma has passed only one bill which rises somewhat above the usual routine legislation—the project of the Ministry of Justice simplifying civil procedure by the substitution of one order instead of the former two. . . . . .

"The session, barren as it was from the point of view of legislation, was, on the contrary, extremely interesting and significant from the point of view of party formation and political



THE CAT AND THE MOUSE.

THE CAT—"I really shall be obliged to eat you if you don't move off that cheese." —*Daily News* (London).

feeling in the country. As is known, the reactionary forces had entertained great hopes with reference to the Fourth Duma. The elections had been held under unheard-of pressure on the part of the Administration; a general mobilization of the clergy had been conducted under the supreme direction of V. K. Sabler [Procurator of the Holy Synod], and until the very opening

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of the Duma there had prevailed a feeling of certainty that a majority of her members would be 'Right'—Nationalistic. Reality has utterly disappointed the expectations of reaction. Despite the most fantastic reasons for depriving electors of the right to vote, and not less fantastic acts of lawlessness, the Opposition had returned into the Duma strengthened. Only the Octobrists had lost, and, according to them, they had come into the Duma dissatisfied and in a frame of mind hostile to the Government. The absence of a 'Right' majority and the growth of discontent in the country were evidenced on the very first day of the opening of the Fourth Duma."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) speaks in the same terms of the work of the Duma. Touching upon the relations between the latter and the Government, it says:

"It would be erroneous to think that the Fourth Duma is hostile toward the Cabinet, as, for example, the First Duma was toward the Government in general. On the contrary, in the Fourth Duma there can be observed something like regret over her differences with the Government, which differences, however, can not be reconciled because of the fact that they . . . are

RUSSIA PULLS THE STRINGS.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

based on conflicting views of the needs and demands of Russia. . . . This was evidenced . . . at the consideration of the budget, when so much bitter reproach was heaped upon the departments from the floor of the Duma.

"The Fourth Duma is, in its composition, not in the least like the First, in which the radical elements, parodying the National Assembly, absolutely ignored Russian reality, and turned the floor of the Duma into a cathedra of abstract ideology in the style of the French Jacobins of the end of the seventeenth century. The Fourth Duma, on the contrary, is more like the Third, and even exceeds the latter in the number of conservative, moderate elements, elements sober, sensitive to questions affecting the honor and welfare of Russia, full of the desire to serve her faithfully."

The *Novoye Vremya* ridicules the plan, generated in some reactionary quarters, to dissolve the Duma and order a new election:

"The most thoughtless people understand perfectly well that there are no chances of electing a new Duma which would work in unity with the Government, the more so because we haven't any 'united' Government. . . . It appears that during the whole session of the Fourth Duma there was one lone occasion when the 'united' Government acted in concert, and that is the so-called strike of the Ministers, their repudiation of their rights and duties to participate in the legislative activities of the Imperial Duma."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN RAPS AT FRANCE

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS have recently taken occasion to speak smoothly to and of France. Like the ancient orator, their sentences flow as the honey when they mention their western neighbor, and the burden of their song is peace. They sometimes even extol France, and when the reporter of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) returned from the last French maneuvers he spoke in terms of high admiration of the Gallic Army, the physique of all the men, the precision of their evolutions, and the perfection of their equipment. There are two Berlin papers, however, society and government organs, which are always conspicuously Gallophobe. One is the *Lokal Anzeiger*, sometimes known by the name of the *Scandal Anzeiger*, and the other is the *Tag*. These papers are read in every military mess, and almost every drawing-room of the Empire. Not only strictly military news, but social items and social rumors fill their columns. The last ball, with details of the fashionable frocks and equipages, the last martial or marital squabble, are chronicled and described with Germanic piquancy and by the usage of strange compound words. And the everlasting and untiring theme of French inferiority to the Germans is plainly and unblushingly broached once more. The character of such criticisms is well exemplified by a recent article in the *Tag*, written by Professor Fassbender, of the Agricultual College of Berlin. He entitled his paper "The Popular Mind of France," and speaks with bitter contempt of the French Army, which certainly did no credit to the country and the Government by the antimilitaristic demonstrations which recently occurred at Lunéville, Nancy, and Grenoble. He states his views as follows:

"The popular spirit of France at the present moment is precisely what it was at the opening of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. That was the period when a noted German mental specialist wrote a book with the title 'The Mental Degeneration of the French People.'

"All the symptoms of decay and decadence which he described are in evidence now, and especially the symptoms of megalomania, which manifests itself by a vanity which derives satisfaction from a systematic exaggeration of French idiosyncrasies, by a blindness to all French faults and failures, and a tendency to depreciate those who are or are considered to be the adversaries of France. In all this we see a distortion of normal perceptive power accompanied by a complete inability to detect logical contradictions."

The professor asserts that the French Government aims in every way to foment popular hatred of Germany, and that this is backed up by the French press. He even accuses the French Minister of War, Mr. Étienne, of distributing in the various military posts printed diatribes against Germany. On another rather tender point he writes:

"The French have tried to prove that the defeat of Turkey in the Balkans is a débâcle for Germany. The Bulgarian officers energetically protested against this judgment and stated that the victorious Bulgarians obtained at least half of their guns from the Krupp firm."

We must set against these violent statements the fact that France is actually trying to learn from Germany some of the arts which have made the Army of the Fatherland the most efficient in Europe. General Pau, as reported in the Paris *Temps*, acknowledged this efficiency in the debate on the Three Years' Service Bill, which he eloquently supported. He told France to imitate Germany, and what is imitation but the sincerest flattery? This accomplished soldier and Commander of the Legion of Honor spoke as follows in the debate referred to:

"The object of the French Government should be to imitate, to copy, to produce a counterpart of German military organization. Our means of national defense will continue to be inadequate until they resemble the military system of Germany."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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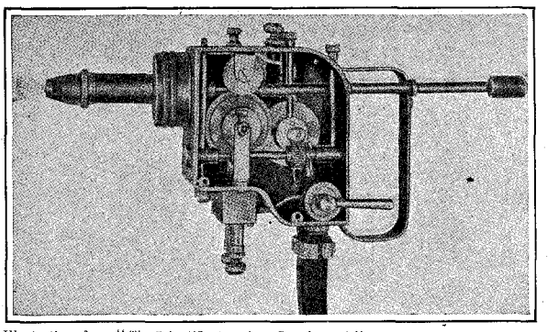
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PLATING WITH A PISTOL

SURFACES TO BE thinly coated with metal are usually treated by some process of electrodeposition. But objects to be electroplated, if they are not themselves conductors of electricity, must first be coated with a conductor, which greatly limits the application of the method, and there are also other objections which may possibly cause the process to be superseded by one lately developed by Schoops, of Zurich, Switzerland, in which finely divided metal is sprayed against the surface to be coated, which may be of almost any material—wood, metal, concrete, celluloid, textile fabric, or paper. The production of such a spray has been used for thirty years past to make fine metallic powders, but its application to plating is new. The inventor's first device used a spray of molten metal; his next dispensed with the melting-pot and used fine powder as a sand-blast; and in its present form a fine metal wire is led through the apparatus and atomized. This has made it possible to use a much smaller and more compact device, no larger than a pistol and somewhat resembling that weapon. Our quotations are from a descriptive article contributed by Dr. Lach to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 16). Says this writer:



Illustrations from "The Scientific American Supplement."

FIG. 1.—THE METALLIZING PISTOL.

"Fig. 2 shows one of the earlier forms of this device. At *a* is seen a spool from which a fine metal wire is unwound by means of a mechanism, *b*, which feeds it to the atomizing nozle, *c*. The apparatus is actuated through a transmission gear, *e*, from an air-turbine, *d* which is driven through a reinforced flexible pipe, *f*, by means of comprest air at six to eight atmospheres, making about 15,000 revolutions per minute. The nozle is provided with connections, *h* and *h'*, for oxygen and hydrogen, which issue at the nozle, are there ignited and fuse the metal wire as it is fed through the nozle. The comprest air, after passing through the turbine and there doing its work, passes by a tube, *i*, to the nozle from which it issues as a conical blast surrounding the oxy-hydrogen flame and carrying with it the metal melted by that flame.

"As the final result of evolution of the apparatus just described, there was finally produced a device, shown in Fig. 1, and no larger than an ordinary revolver, a device which moreover has been found most efficient in practise. It has done duty for eight hours at a stretch without giving any trouble.

"In Fig. 1 the front wall is shown broken away, exposing the internal part of the device. Air under pressure passes through a thick tube, which also contains the channels for the oxygen and hydrogen admission, and actuates a turbine (at the right in the center) which rotates at very high velocity (up to 35,000 revolutions per minute). The motion is transmitted to a large disk on the left, and then to a smaller disk above. Between these two the wire passes, being firmly gript by them and fed to the nozle. The melting and atomization are effected just as described above.

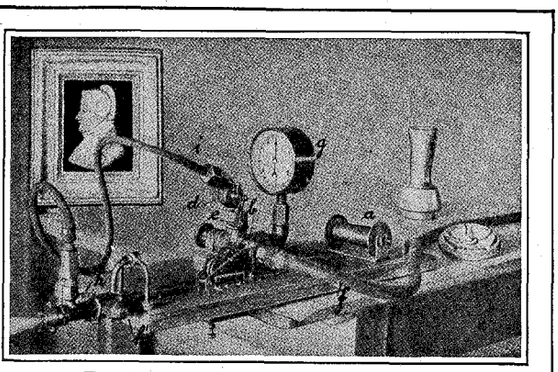


FIG. 2.—EARLIER FORM OF THE APPARATUS.

"Passing on now to a consideration of the field of application of the new process, we have to distinguish two classes of cases. On the one hand, it may be desired to produce a permanent coating to remain attached to the surface on which it is originally projected. Secondly, it may be desired to coat an object temporarily, and then to detach the coating thus formed and use it as a mold or cast. Applications of the first kind are so numerous that one hardly knows where to begin their enumeration.

"All containers employed in the industry, in mines, in chemical works, in breweries, etc., are either provided with a resistant coat of paint, or are lined with lead, copper, tin, or other metal. In all these cases the atomizing process commends itself highly in place of all the methods hitherto employed. And no small advantage lies in the fact that it is possible by means of the little spray-pistol to gain access to every nook and corner, even where a brush does not readily and thoroughly penetrate. . . .

"As a rule it will be desirable to apply thin coatings of metals. A particular case of this kind is the manufacture of electrical cooking and heating apparatus, in which it is desirable to produce very thin metallic deposits of a conductor, to act as a 'resistance' upon a suitable substratum, such as porcelain or earthenware. . . . It is obvious here that the use of Schoop's method will be a great gain. Again, in copperplating carbon electrodes and in making all sorts of electrical connections, the metal-spray process should prove invaluable. . . . . .

"Again, in coating iron surfaces to protect them against rust, especially in the case of structures presenting a complicated surface, the new process should prove invaluable, as it enables one to gain access to every nook and corner. A metal coating thus applied will give vastly better protection than the usual coat of paint, which has to be renewed at frequent intervals and corresponding expense."

As compared with electroplating, the Schoop process, we are told, possesses the great advantage that the delicate operation of "pickling" or chemically cleaning metal before coating becomes unnecessary. . . . Vastly greater speeds are also attainable than in electroplating. Some metals, such as aluminum which can not be coated at all by electroplating, may easily be coated by the Schoop process, which is applicable, of course, not only to metals, but to materials such as wood, paper, fabric, and even lace. To quote further:

"An important application of metal-coated fabrics prepared by the Schoop process is their use for balloon envelops, which can be rendered almost absolutely impermeable without losing their flexibility. The fact that such fabric becomes a good conductor of electricity is an additional advantage, and it has been suggested to make clothing for workmen in electrical installations from metallized fabric, as this would afford them considerable protection against shock by contact with live wires or leads. Metal-coated fabric has also been found to furnish

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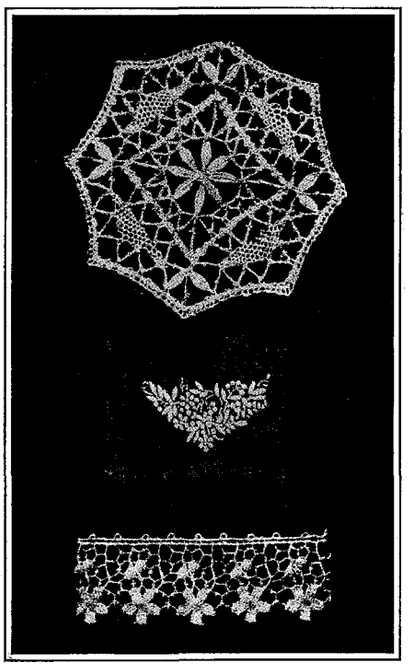
an excellent screen for optical lantern projection, a screen which possesses all the advantage of the aluminum screen, while being much cheaper, and at the same time handier, since it can be rolled up when not in use.

"As regards the possible application of the process to coating wood, the field appears practically unlimited. Aside from the production of purely decorative effects, we need only point to such examples as the coating of railway-ties, telegraph-posts, fence-posts, etc., for protection against the weather, against the moisture of the ground, or against insects. Again, the wooden hulls of ships can be copper-coated with greater ease and perfection by Schoop's process than by the usual method of applying the metal in sheets. In packing goods air-tight for transport by land and sea the new process should prove invaluable. Bottles may be sealed, and in some cases (*e.g.*, eggs) food materials themselves given a protective metal coating. . . . . .

"Finally there are those applications in which a detachable coating is produced upon a surface, in order to prepare a mold for casting a copy of the original. In this case the surface is first prepared by giving it a fine coat of graphite, talcum, or fat, from which the metal coat afterward detaches itself readily.

"Not only is this method of making casts applicable to all ordinary purposes, but dentists, for example, can by its aid prepare artificial palates by spraying a metal coating over the mold made in the usual manner from a plastic mass. A similar process can be employed for the preparation of artificial limbs. The variety of possible applications is, in fact, unlimited. Thus the well-known method of identifying criminals by their finger-prints can be improved upon by making metal casts of the imprints by Schoop's process. Gramophone plates can also be copied with complete success by this method. This is probably as severe a test as could well be applied as regards the accuracy of the copy. Another important application is in the reproduction of half-tone blocks, which has hitherto been effected electrolytically. Not only is it possible to use any desired metal, such as iron, for example, but as many as thirty copies have been prepared in the almost incredibly short space of one hour.

"And all the possibilities of the new process are far from being exhausted. The inventor is still working on its further development. Among these is its application to spraying glazings and enamels; the production of alloyed coatings by spraying on two or more metals from separate nozles or from one nozle (which may, for instance be fed with a wire of several strands twisted together)."

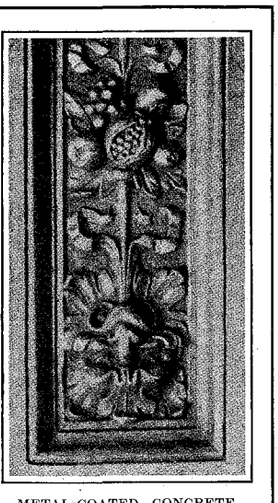


WHAT THE PISTOL CAN DO.
Metallized laces and fabric.

ELECTRIC TANNING—That the operation of tanning may be performed with greater speed with the aid of an alternating electric current has been shown by recent experiments. The continuous current can not be used, because of its unfavorable chemical action. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 31):

"The electric current greatly facilitates . . . the penetration of solutions of tannic acid into hides. In fact, Roever has shown that an electromotive force of 100 volts can cause 16 pounds of tannic liquor per hour to pass through a square yard of skin. Now, despite this fact, electric tanning has not hitherto made a place for itself in the industry. Possibly this is because the continuous current, besides this action of transportation by endosmose, may have an electrolytic action that destroys the tannin. Mr. O. J. Williams has endeavored to ascertain whether this is really the case. He has subjected tannic liquor to a continuous current . . . and has found that the tanning substance is rapidly destroyed; after the application of the current there remains not more than two-thirds or one-half.

"On the other hand, the alternating current, with a frequency of 93 periods a second, has almost no chemical effect."



METAL-COATED CONCRETE MOLDING.

OUR BIG VARIABLE STAR

THE MOST CONSPICUOUS variable star may be seen any day at high noon by using a piece of smoked glass and looking directly toward the sun. That the amount of light and heat emanating from the sun vary periodically has been known for many years, but our information is confirmed and made more precise by recent investigations carried on by the Smithsonian Institution simultaneously in two widely separated parts of the world—California and Algeria. One of the most curious facts about the sun's variability is that the light and heat do not vary together. The light is least at times when the sun's surface is most infested with spots; and at this very time the heat given out is greatest. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 17):

"We are accustomed to designate as the 'constant of solar radiation' the quantity of energy poured out by the sun on a surface fully exposed to its rays, situated at the upper limits of our atmosphere so that the radiation reaches it without partial absorption by the air and the atmospheric dust. . . . The determination is very difficult, for as physicists can not transport their instruments to the atmospheric limits, they are obliged to measure the solar radiation in the depths of the terrestrial atmosphere, increasing the values thus directly obtained by taking account of the heat and light absorbed on the way by the atmosphere. The problem will therefore not be solved until we know the value of the atmospheric absorption.

"This problem, at which numerous physicists have been working for a long time, has been attacked with new weapons since 1902, by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, first on Mount Wilson, California, and more recently at Bassour, Algeria. . . . Up to the present time Messrs. Abbot, Fowle, and Aldrich have made 700 determinations of the solar constant, some at stations on the sea-level and others at varying altitudes up to 14,000 feet. While awaiting the detailed publication of results, which will appear in the *Annals* of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory, the authors have communicated to *Astronomische Nachrichten* a summary of their results.

"1. The mean value of the solar radiation-constant for 1905–12 is 1.929 calories per square centimeter per second. . . . . .

"2. This so-called constant is not really constant. It increases . . . when the sun-spot surface increases. . . . Thus, when the sun is covered with spots, and so less luminous in parts, it nevertheless radiates more energy in the form of heat.

"3. The numerous and concordant observations made simultaneously in California and Algeria show that at an interval of ten days an irregular variation of .07 calory may appear.

"4. The variations in question depend on the sun itself; they have nothing to do with the interposition of meteors, of shooting stars, or of any other matter whatever exterior to the sun."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A TESTING-DOCK FOR SUBMARINES

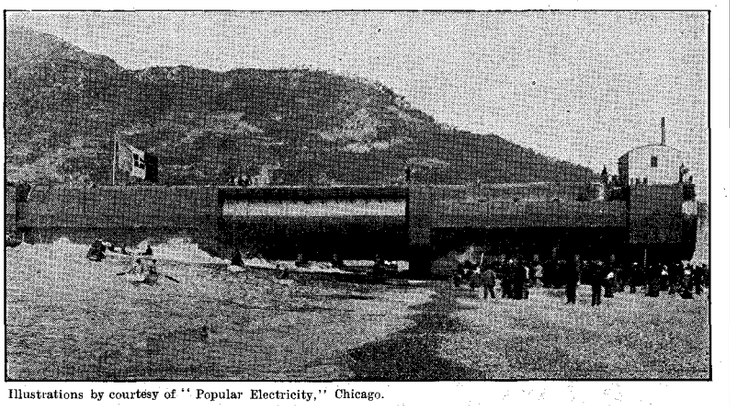
THE ART OF TESTING materials may be called "the anticipation of accidents." If a bar of steel is defective, it is obviously safer to have it give way in a testing-machine than to wait until it forms an important part of some device on whose strength depend the lives of a thousand human beings. Nowadays no good engineer uses untested materials. And furthermore, wherever such a thing is possible, the completed device or engine, with all its assembled parts, is given a test. This is evidently particularly valuable in the case of such a vessel as the submarine, and we learn from *Popular Electricity and the World's Advance* (Chicago, September) that the governments that own large navies are not oblivious of this fact. Says this magazine:

"Records of submarine disasters are replete with instances where lives could have been saved or, perhaps, never jeopardized if the boats had been strong enough to resist the crushing pressure of the enveloping sea. The constructors thought the under-water craft secure against just such casualties, but they did not learn that they erred in their calculations until some of their fellows had emphasized the fact by going to harrowing deaths. The Government is going to construct a special dock for the testing of submarines under conditions which will simulate all of the circumstances of a deep submergence without really putting the under-water boat entirely beneath the surface. This probably sounds paradoxical, but it is a fact.

"To-day, when the submarines built for the Navy are tested they are carried to some point off the coast where the water is deep enough, and then sunk to a depth of 200 feet without anybody being inside of them. Various pressure-gages are placed within them by which it is possible, after the boat is raised again, to tell how much the hull was deformed or squeezed by the grip of the burdening sea. This is really only part of the information that should be had to make certain that the little vessel is reasonably safe in case she should sink that deep with all hands aboard. The exhaust-pumps and other mechanisms should be worked during that test to show that they would function as required in case of need. But by the present method of examination, this is out of the question. The testing-dock that the Navy Department will build is after an Italian design and similar to others that have been built abroad.

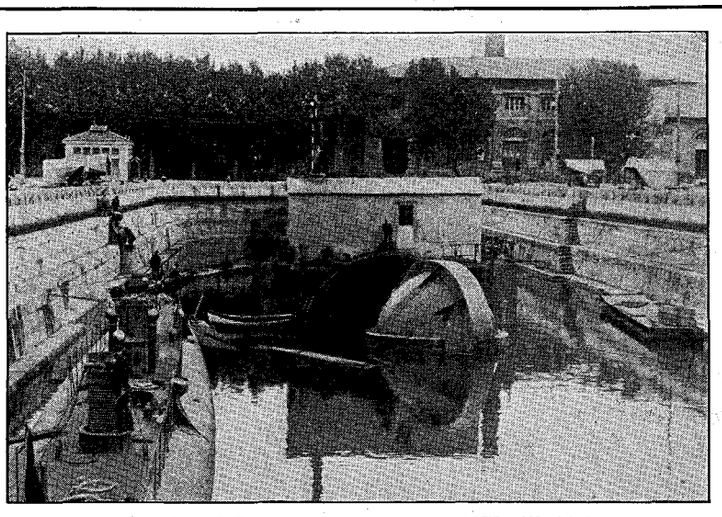
"The structure is really a long steel cylinder, or, it might be said, a huge bottle, which can be effectually sealed by putting a stopper in one end. This sturdy metallic bottle is big enough to receive a submarine, and strong enough to withstand a bursting pressure far in excess of that of the sea at the maximum depth to which the submarines are designed to sink. The method of operating is quite simple. The submarine is floated into the testing-dock, moored right at the wharf of the building yard where most convenient, and then the open end of the structure is plugged by a globular gate, caisson, or stopper, as you may choose to call it. The boat is held in place by suitable means and the steel bottle then filled with water so that the craft to be tested is thus completely enveloped by the fluid. Everything being in readiness, the pressure-pumps are started, and gradually the compressive force of the confined water is increased to the required degree.

"Observers, not as in the usual sea test, are inside of the submarine, and they can watch for developing leaks and make progressive tests of all operative mechanisms essential to the craft's security or safety when otherwise submerged. The observers inside of the boat are in telephonic communication with the engineers at the pressure-pumps, and upon the appearance of serious yielding of the hull or dangerous leaks, the pumps are stopt and the external pressure about the craft in this manner immediately relieved."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

LAUNCHING THE NOVEL TESTING-DOCK FOR SUBMARINES—ITALIAN DESIGN.



OPENING THE TESTING-DOCK TO ADMIT SUBMARINE ON THE LEFT.

WONDERS FROM PRESSURE—The simple application of pressure, provided it is powerful enough, is making chemists open their eyes. The behavior of chemical substances under high pressures is in some cases entirely different from that ordinarily observed. Under such pressures, salts decompose spontaneously into their component acids and metals, water yields its elementary gases, and peat consolidates into coal. Says *Energy* (Leipsic, Germany, July, English ed.):

"The application of very high pressures seems to be producing a positive revolution in the chemical industry. Only a short time ago, the report circulated that Haber had succeeded in causing elementary nitrogen and hydrogen to react at a pressure of 300 atmospheres and at temperatures varying between 500° C. and 600° C. A remarkable reaction belonging to this category was likewise discovered by Ipatiew, who succeeded in precipitating metals from their salt solutions by hydration under high pressure. Thus, starting with cupric sulfate, he obtained finely distributed copper and sulfuric acid. There is another interesting reaction in the decomposition of water under high pressure and at high temperatures in the presence of a metal, as, for instance, iron, which binds the oxygen separated. At the same time, hydrogen of very high purity is yielded. This new method of producing pure hydrogen is of especial interest at the present time, since this gas is used for many technical purposes in various departments. Among the various modes of production that have been announced of late, the new method is probably the cheapest. The production of artificial coal under high pressure is also one of the recent inventions. Cellulose or peat is heated up with water to 340° C. under a pressure of more than 100 atmospheres in apparatus especially constructed for the purpose, the resultant being a product identical with mineral coal, both from a physical and a chemical point of view. At 310° C. the process requires 80 hours, at 340° only 8 hours are necessary for the transformation."

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IS LIGHT DIVERTED BY GRAVITY?

IN THE OLD DAYS when light was considered to be a tenuous form of matter, scientists would doubtless have answered this question promptly in the affirmative. If a ray of light is a stream of particles, these particles ought to be affected by gravity. In other words they ought to have weight, tho it might be so slight that it could not be detected. Later, when light was recognized as a wave disturbance, the answer would have been quite as decidedly in the negative. A wave, as distinguished from the medium in which it is propagated, is not material and can have no weight. Recently, however, the so-called "principle of relativity," which has caused so much scientific controversy, has been asserted by some to involve the deviation of an ether-wave passing near a gravitating body. We learn from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 2) that there is a probability of testing this theory by observation in the near future. We read in this paper:

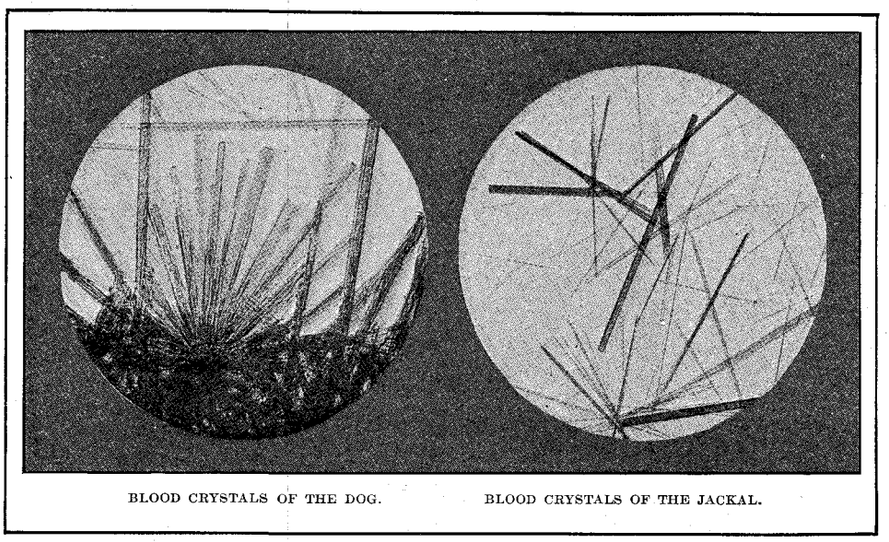
"Several years ago, Einstein, relying on the theory of relativity, advanced the hypothesis that a ray of light might undergo deviation simply from its passage through a sufficiently powerful field of gravity. Since that time, this scientist has insisted that astronomers possess the means of testing the truth of this hypothesis. Quite recently Mr. A. Curtis has published an interesting study whose principal points are as follows:

"The observations suggested by Mr. Einstein consist in determining the variations of the apparent distance of two stars in the neighborhood of the sun during a total eclipse. . . . According to Einstein's theory . . . a light ray grazing the disk of the sun would be diverted about nine-tenths of a second of arc, the effect being to increase the angular distance of the star from the sun. . . . These increases, altho very slight, are nevertheless quantities that it is possible to measure on photographs made with instruments of sufficiently long focus.

"Probably, up to the present time, the only material that would have served to test this hypothesis is the series of plates made during the search for an intra-Mercurial planet by the expeditions organized by Lick Observatory on the occasions of the eclipses of 1901, 1905, and 1908.

"Unfortunately, the attempts made so far have been unavailing; the plates were made for another purpose and do not admit of precise measurement, for the sun's image is on the edge of the plate, and the telescope was adjusted to follow the sun's motion, instead of that of the stars, so that the stellar images are not points."

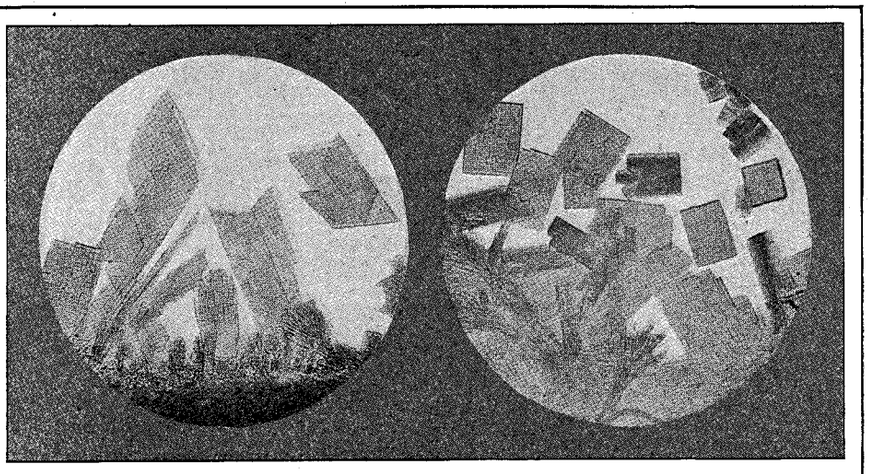
It is proposed, the writer tells us, to take photographs during the eclipse of August, 1914, visible in Russia and Sweden, which shall be specially adapted to this kind of measurement. Mr. Curtis has studied the situation and has determined the stars that it will be best to use for this purpose. By the end of next year we shall probably know whether Einstein's somewhat startling theory that the transmission of light is affected by gravity is upheld by experimental evidence.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



BLOOD CRYSTALS OF THE DOG. BLOOD CRYSTALS OF THE JACKAL.

BLOOD CRYSTALS

BLOOD IS A MASS of tiny bodies, generally called corpuscles or globules, swimming in a colorless fluid known as serum. Most of the corpuscles are red, and these give the blood its characteristic color. The red corpuscles are the valuable parts of the blood, and their coloring matter—hemoglobin—is what makes them valuable, for it is the carrier of oxygen from the air to the tissues. It has recently been found that the crystals formed by hemoglobin under favorable circumstances—known for a half century, but not carefully studied until now—assume forms that are characteristic of the source, being different in different animals and in man, even in cases where the globules themselves can not be told apart under the microscope. This discovery was more briefly treated in our issue for September 28, 1912, with illustrations that might supplement those presented here. As then noted, this test, curiously enough, can not distinguish between the blood of man, ape, and monkey, but can distinguish between the different races of mankind. The significance of the series of experiments is noted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 23), from which we quote as follows:



BLOOD CRYSTALS OF THE CHACMA BABOON. OXYHEMOGLOBIN OF THE CHACMA BABOON.

"It has been known since 1840 that under suitable circumstances, the red coloring matter of the blood can be caused to crystallize. Since then the observations originally made by Hünefeld have been repeated by a number of later investigators. But the most modern and most complete investigation of the subject is recorded in a volume published by the Carnegie

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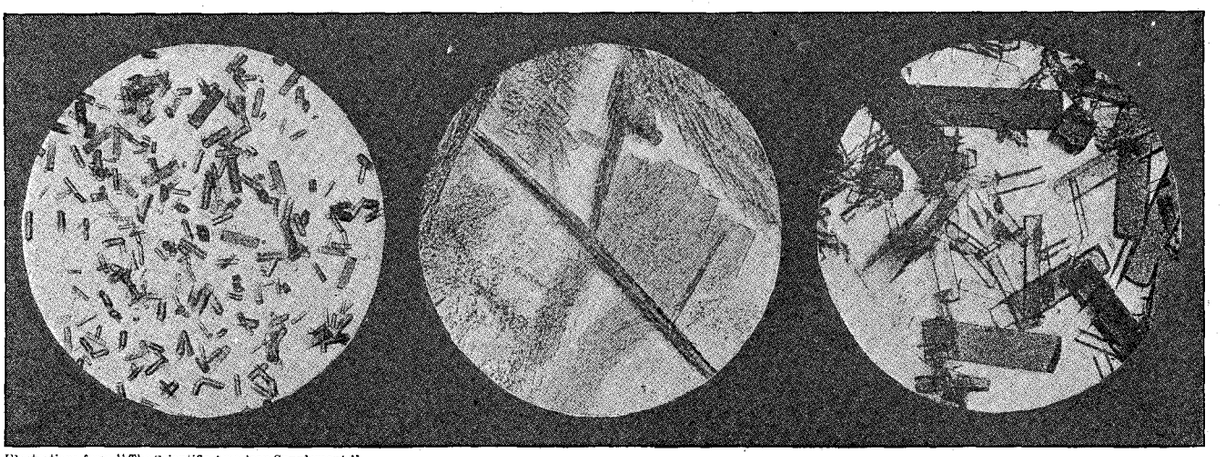

Illustrations from "The Scientific American Supplement."

THE BENGAL TIGER. THE CAT. THE LION.

BLOOD CRYSTALS OF THE FELINES.

Institution of Washington in 1909, containing the report of a classical series of investigations, carried on by Prof. Edward Tyson Reichert, Professor of Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Prof. Amos P. Brown, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the same university. That a mineralogist should have been collaborator in this series of biological researches is not surprizing when we remember that much of the work consisted in the examination and measurement of crystals. The method finally adopted by Reichert and Brown consisted in first of all adding oxalate to the blood to prevent its coagulation; then laking the product with ethyl ether, and centrifugalizing. The process had to be modified more or less according to circumstances. For instance, in many cases the blood employed was obtained from specimens forwarded from zoological gardens, and no longer quite fresh at the time of receipt. In such cases proper allowance had to be made for a certain putrefaction which had occurred in the blood.

"We have had occasion to mention the legal importance of blood test in criminal cases where blood-stains are brought in evidence of guilt. But as was pointed out then, a test which relies merely upon the identification of the particular kind of blood-corpuscles is very uncertain, owing to the fact that at the best, that is to say in their fresh condition, blood-corpuscles from different sources are often difficult to identify, and other tests also are apt to be unsatisfactory. Now the work of Reichert and Brown has furnished a very highly refined means, by which it is possible to differentiate with great precision between the blood from different animals. A crystal is a body with perfectly definite properties, which can be measured accurately.

"But while the application of blood crystallography to the prosecution of the criminal is of obvious practical importance, to the scientific man there can be no doubt that the supreme interest of the work of Reichert and Brown lies in the light which it sheds upon biological problems. Thus it is found that related species of animals display their family character by certain similarities in their blood crystals. This furnishes us with a test which we can apply in doubtful cases, and indeed, new as the method is, instances have occurred where a test thus applied has either brought to light an unexpected relationship, or else has settled a disputed point. Thus, for example, it has been found that the blood of the guinea-fowl differs very considerably from that of the domestic fowl, to which this bird was supposed to be related. It is found, on the contrary, that the guinea-fowl appears to be a close relative of the ostrich. Similarly, there has been considerable doubt as to the exact relationship of the bear as compared with certain animals, as the dog, the wolf, the fox, etc. The blood test has proved conclusively that the bear is closely related to the sea-lion and seal, rather than to the animals just mentioned, as indeed had been suspected by certain naturalists.

"While even now the work of Reichert and Brown has borne remarkable fruits both for the criminal lawyer and for the biologist, we have every reason to expect that only a small part of the story has been told and that much remains for future development."

A TELEPHONE FOR THE NOSE

THAT THE NOSE is an important vocal organ no one can doubt who has suffered from stoppage of its passages. When these are perfectly free and clear, so that the voice has a ringing sound, a considerable part of the air used in voice-production passes through them. A French inventor has devised a telephone that uses a nose-piece as well as a mouthpiece, with its separate microphonic transmitter; and the result, as he claims, is greatly to improve the clearness of the voice, as heard in the receiver. Ability to talk intelligibly over long distances is especially improved, he asserts, by the use of his "intensive" telephone, as he has named it. We translate below a description of the instrument contributed by Jacques Boyer to *Cosmos* (Paris, July 3). Says this writer:

"Hitherto, technicians have striven to increase the clearness of telephone transmission either by careful attention to the electromagnetic sensibility of the microphones, or by automatism, or by modifying the electric controls and conductors. But no investigator has dreamed of deducing useful improvements of the telephone from a study of the human voice. Starting from physiological considerations of this kind, Dr. Jules Glover has invented a device by which he obtains a considerable amplification of the sound, as well as perfect clearness of the words, so valuable in long-distance conversation.

"As, in the telephone, the current acts on the receiving magnet not by its own intensity, but especially by its vibrations, it is necessary, in order to bring about the precise sensitization of the inner ear, and the complete impression of the auditive centers, to endeavor to reproduce very exactly the modulations of the voice. Now, on issuing from the pharynx, the sound-waves reach the soft palate, which dissociates them into two unequal groups, one escaping from the nose, the other from the mouth. Therefore we ought to try to transmit both these groups of vibrations, but our ordinary telephones receive only those from the mouth, so that nearly half the voice remains unutilized. The fact may be experimentally verified by recording photographically the intensity of the variations of the microphonic current with an oscillograph, and also by examination of the vocal vibrations and their fixation on plates of bichromated gelatin. The prints and traces are different for the nose and the mouth, in the case of the same verbal formation.

"In Dr. Glover's 'intensive telephone,' the whole voice takes part in the elaboration of the electromagnetic phenomena. It is different from the ordinary devices in having two transmitters, or two groups of transmitters, of different sensitiveness, for the nose and the mouth. The whole is fixt at the two extremities of a tube. . . . . .

"Dr. Glover does not guarantee that the laws of diction will be perfectly respected by his invention, for with his new microphones the nasal transmitter works better than the vocal! But what difference does it make so long as the hearer understands better!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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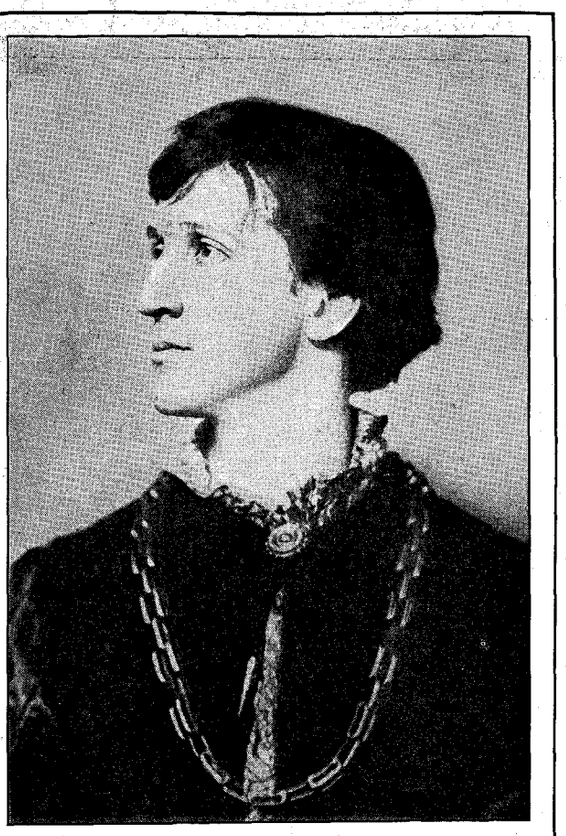
LETTERS AND ART

SHAKESPEARE NOT NEGLECTED

A TRAVELER in a Warwickshire railway-train once saw an octogenarian seated opposite, bending heavily over his thick stick, but obviously disposed to talk. A little encouragement brought him around to the point of unburdening himself. "Look at the weather we're having," he said. "Look at the weather we've had: look at the weather we're goin' to have—and all on account of Wullium Shakespeare." And after a pause: "We pay too much attention to that man, I'm thinking." The old Warwickshire native seems to belong to a large brotherhood of anti-Shakespearians; his state of mind and the peculiar logic thereof being akin to that "large section of the playgoing public," who, as set forth in the London *Times*, "tho they profess to appreciate the splendor of Shakespeare's genius, are openly and frankly bored by the performance of his plays, and some of them glory in their shame." "If they had their way, the stage would not be cumbered with Shakespeare's presence." Well, neither in America nor England do they seem likely to have in the coming season anything like the amount of their way that formerly they have grasped. Besides Sothern and Marlowe, Forbes-Robertson, and Mantell, the standby Shakespearians, John Drew, William Faversham, Margaret Anglin, and Annie Russell will interpret the Bard of Avon. Then, too, the very home of Shakespeare will send us the Stratford Players, under the lead of Mr. F. R. Benson. So they, along with *The Times*, must believe it is a mistake to think that there is no public for Shakespeare. We read on:



HE WILL BRING THE STRATFORD PLAYERS.

Frank R. Benson, an English Shakespearian star, who will come to America this season for a long tour.

"By the production of selected plays Irving and Miss Ellen Terry found it possible to fill the pit as well as the stalls of the old Lyceum with a critical and discerning audience, for whom Shakespeare spelled real enjoyment—dramatic, emotional, literary, poetical, and artistic. At His Majesty's Theater for the last few years Sir Herbert Tree has been able to do much the same thing with the lavish and splendid productions of his annual festival season. Mr. Granville Barker, Mr. Bourchier, Mr. Asche, and others whose attentions to the plays have taken the form of passing flirtations rather than of permanent attachments, have also not lacked a following, and have even sometimes enjoyed remunerative runs. But, as the devout lover, Mr. F. R. Benson stands above and apart from them all. For nearly thirty years, in the teeth of many difficulties and discouragements, he has been faithful to his ideal of presenting Shakespeare, for all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, and presenting him whole. His worth has been ignored by the politely indifferent and belittled by the cynically superior. Often, in spite of the loyal and generous support of the governors of the Memorial Theater and others, it has been hampered by financial anxieties. But, through evil repute and good repute, it has gone on and prospered, and during the last few years his efforts and those of the Stratford-upon-Avon Shakespeare Memorial Association have begun to be recognized at their proper worth."

It is now thirty-nine years, we are reminded, since the Association was founded, and thirty-four since it was publicly inaugurated on the 315th anniversary of the poet's birth:

"At first it had to contend not only with indifference, but with contempt. 'Much Ado About Nothing' (with Barry Sullivan, Miss Wallis, and Mrs. Theodore Martin in the principal parts) was the play chosen for the opening performance, and 'Much ado about nothing' was the general verdict of the critics of the day. In some quarters it was considered absurd and improper that Stratford should rush in where London and the rest of the country feared to tread. Public opinion on 'the ridiculous aspect of this lofty enterprise' was not unfairly reflected in the scathing comment on the whole scheme published at the time in an important London newspaper. It was characterized as presumption on the part of the founders—'an estimable local clique'—that they should ask the public to recognize 'this little friendly society as a national enterprise.' They were told that to do so was an abuse of the public patience and an insult to the memory of Shakespeare. 'A "monument," forsooth! A "memorial," quotha!' said the scribe, and proceeded, 'in the name of common sense and common propriety, in the name of the national dignity, in the name of the veneration which all Englishmen should feel for the memory of William Shakespeare,' to protest 'distinctly and indignantly against the whole paltry and impertinent business.'

"Since those words were written, obviously in the heat of the moment, a third of a century has passed. In that time the Stratford Shakespeare Association, founded on the rock of the proper appreciation of the value of Shakespeare to this country and the world, has weathered many storms. It has proved also that it is a living and growing organism. Under the auspices of the present governors, Mr. Benson and the Stratford-upon-Avon Players will start next month on a prolonged tour through Canada and the United States. Their repertory will consist of fourteen of Shakespeare's plays, including the entire text of 'Hamlet.' So many Canadians and Americans have visited Stratford and seen them play on their native stage that they would in any case be assured of a cordial welcome. But if they were going as complete strangers their success would be no less certain. For right through the company the general standard of acting is exceptionally high. The modern stage draws a large proportion of its best actors from the practical school of the Benson companies, whose former members have done and are doing excellent work in many of the

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principal theaters of the English-speaking world in plays of every kind. But as long as they remain at Stratford their specialism is Shakespeare, and as a company of specialists they naturally know their business rather better than the rest of the acting world, who do not concentrate on one particular form of art. Between them the Stratford Shakespeare Memorial Association, Mr. Benson, and his company of Stratford-upon-Avon Players have in fact done a great work for the memory of Shakespeare, with very little help from the outside world. When the tercentenary comes it may be taken for granted that at Stratford the festival celebrations will be conducted in a way worthy alike of the nation's heritage in Shakespeare and of the past record of the town in which he was born. We wish that it were equally certain that the country at large will in the course of the next three years take steps to follow the example that has been set them by Stratford's 'estimable local clique' and the Benson company."

HAVE THE DEAD LITERARY RIGHTS?

WHEN THE FOUR LETTERS of Charlotte Brontë to Professor Heger were recently brought to light in the columns of the London *Times*, there were a few voices raised in protest, but they were not strong enough to prevail against the approval uttered by higher literary personages. There is now to be heard a more resonant note from Mr. George W. Smalley, who writes from London to the New York *Tribune* his opinion of "the disservice" which the great British daily, which he has served for long periods in past years, has done the memory of a great Englishwoman. By this act, he declares, is raised again, and raised very sharply, "the question whether the dead have any rights which the living are bound to respect." Two of the letters—treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 30—"lay bare a woman's soul," and as you read them you ask: "Could Charlotte Brontë, could any woman, have written them if she imagined they would ever, for any reason or in any circumstances, be given to the public?" Mr. Smalley reviews the case as he sees it:

"Hers was a nature of singular self-concentration and reserve. When she gave her confidence she gave it completely. She gave it to Heger. She trusted him. It can never have occurred to her that he would betray her trust. She did indeed suspect that her letters might fall into wrong hands if sent by post, and she therefore sends them by a friend, to be delivered to him personally. She omitted no precaution of privacy. But it does not seem that she took account of what might happen after Heger's death; and of what has happened. So little value did he set upon the letters that he scribbled on one of them—the one which to most men would have been most sacred—the address of a Brussels shoemaker. Then he tore them up. The fragments were rescued—it does not appear by whom—and pieced together with paper and string. Whether they came to Madame Heger's knowledge is not clear. She was the woman against whose prying Charlotte tried to safeguard herself. She was the original of *Madame Beck* in 'Villette.'

"But upon Constantin Heger's death they passed into the care of his son Paul. For long years they were supposed to be lost. Garbled extracts from them appeared in Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë.' Finally Dr. Paul Heger, former President of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, Commander of the Order of Leopold, LL.D. of St. Andrews, and member of the British Association, took counsel with Mr. Marion H. Spielmann, a writer on art, and upon his advice offered the letters to the British Museum, which accepted them."

Mr. Smalley proceeds to state what grounds, if any, exist in justification of the publication:

"It was not with Dr. Paul Heger a question of money. No reproach can be addrest to him on that score. He declined all compensation, whether from the Museum for the letters themselves, or from the publication of them. But he authorized Mr. Spielmann to publish them, in *The Times* or elsewhere; 'knowing that you will act with the delicacy that the situation requires!' Whatever money was paid for them was to go, on Mr. Spielmann's suggestion, to the Royal Literary Fund of Great Britain. It is not quite clear whether Mr. Spielmann himself was to profit, or did profit, by his services as intermediary and by his editorship of the material, including Dr. Heger's letters to him on the subject. Nor does that much matter. Dr. Heger writes at some length. He thinks that the letters ought to be in the possession of the writer's countrymen. He considers further that they ought to be published in order 'to put an end,' as *The Times* remarks editorially, 'to all gossip and speculation about the relations between his father and Charlotte Brontë.' Dr. Heger himself says:

"'There is nothing in these letters which is not entirely honorable to their author or to him to whom they are addrest. It is better to lay bare the very innocent mystery than to let it be supposed that there is anything to hide. I hope that the publication of these letters will bring to an end a legend which has never had real existence in fact. I hope so, but legends are more tenacious of life than simple reality.'

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JOHN DREW AT SIXTY,

Going back to Shakespeare, renounced since his severance from Mr. Daly's company in 1892. He is seen here as *Benedict*, in "Much Ado About Nothing," with Laura Hope Crews as *Beatrice*.

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"I do not know what title Dr. Heger has to pronounce on such a matter of judgment which he evidently intends to be taken as final. There must be, in the great public to which Charlotte Brontë appeals, some who do not accept it. For me, I do not accept either Dr. Heger's opinion or Mr. Spielmann's as to the propriety of putting them into print. I can not accept even that of *The Times*, to which I should naturally defer. I write to you on the subject in order to challenge these judgments; to challenge them on both the grounds alleged as excuses for

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MRS. ALICE MEYNELL,

Who had a large following of supporters urging her appointment to the Laureateship after Mr. Austin's death.

publication, and in the hope that Charlotte Brontë's American public will dissent from them. I think a deplorable mistake has been made. It is unhappily irreparable. The mischief has been done. But it is still possible to point out that it is a mistake and why it is a mistake."

Overlooking the minor voices that have been raised in protest, Mr. Smalley refers to "the papers or writers who have spoken," who "seem to agree with *The Times* that the act is defensible, first, in the interests of literature, and secondly, because it lays finally to rest a scandal injurious to Charlotte Brontë." But—

"Two men, and so far as I know two only, with a certain position in the world of letters, but neither of them such a great authority, have lent their sanction to this proceeding. They are Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, editor of *The British Weekly*, whose nature is perhaps rather robust than delicate, and Mr. Clement Shorter. Mr. Shorter has long specialized in the Brontés. Into matters concerning the Brontë family he has for years made a critical research. He bought from Charlotte's literary executor all legal rights in her unpublished correspondence. He has edited Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë,' and has written some half dozen volumes on her and her family. He may be deemed a sort of trustee for the posthumous fame of her and her sisters; self-appointed, but pursuing his duties with zeal and with a knowledge of all the minutiæ of the subject. He bestows his blessing on these letters. They are, he holds, 'a complete vindication' of her and of her relations with Heger. Does he think they needed vindicating? There have been slurs, but only abroad; never in England, or never any of which any serious writer would take notice. Is, then, the purity of an Englishwoman to be the sport of a prurient Continental imagination, and is modesty to be put aside solely to dispel a non-existent belief?

"The renown of a great writer is a possession forever. It is one of the chief glories of a nation and of a race. Charlotte Brontë has taken her place in English fiction: that permanent place which is conceded to genius only; and always reluctantly to a woman. But is this immortality to be a thing apart from the personality of the woman? Is the author of 'Jane Eyre' to be treated with a reverence denied to Charlotte Brontë? Would she have bought her fame at that price? Is one to be sacrificed to the other, and needlessly sacrificed? If she were living could the letters have been printed? She died at thirty-nine, in 1855. Does the lapse of less than sixty years reverse the rules of morality, of the morality which ordains first of all respect for the woman because she was a woman? The answer to those questions is the answer to the suggestion that the revelation of a woman's private letters is or can be in the interests of literature. You can not divorce literature from morals. . . . It is a wrong there are now no means of redressing. All one can do is to protest. You can not compel people to forget. You can not quite restore the state of mind or the blissfulness of ignorance which prevailed before. And if you could, is it worth the price? I appeal to women, who are the surest judges for their own sex; which would they rather endure, the suspicion or the distress of such a vindication as this? I do not dream of questioning the good faith of *The Times* or the sincerity of its motives, but I think the publication of the letters a grave and melancholy error of judgment."

WOMEN AS ARTISTS IN POETRY

ONE OF THE THINGS people find to praise in the new Poet Laureate is his mastery of the science of verse. It has been his lifelong study and he has lately published a book on it. But years ago, it appears, he had a rival and a master at that game in Christina Rossetti. This at least is the contention of Mrs. Margaret L. Woods in *The Fortnightly Review* (August), who holds a brief for women poets as "artists in form." "Women are playing, and will play, their part in the revival of poetry which we all rejoice to see going on around us," she declares safely enough when we reflect that a woman, Countess de Noailles, is generally accounted the foremost poet of France to-day, and another woman, Mrs. Meynell, barely missed the English laureateship. The "Futurists" boast of no woman poet, and, indeed, one of the most prominent of Futurist mottoes is "Méprisez la femme" [Despise the woman]. Mrs. Woods does not seem to mind her absence in this galley, since, having "turned to young Oxford—to young Balliol, to be particular," she was assured that "the Futurists have no future. They are nothing but the last foam on the wave of Nietzschism." When it is declared—by men, it is to be supposed—that "women are deficient in literary form," Mrs. Woods nails the dictum as "one of those commonplaces which people repeat without once fixing their eye on the facts." For behold:

"The lyric form which remains unapproached and unapproachable in its gorgeous harmonies, in its winged rush, is the lyric form of a woman: Sappho's. No one, not even Swinburne, has ever been able to reproduce her verse. All antiquity hailed her as the greatest of the Greek lyrists, and in modern times it has been said of her: 'Never before these songs were sung, and never since, did the human soul in the grip of a fiery passion utter a cry like hers; and from the executive point of view, in directness, in lucidity, in that high, imperious verbal economy which only nature can teach the artist, she has no equal and none worthy to take the place of second.'"

Sappho was not alone the poet of her day. All Lesbos was vocal with the songs of women poets. If they have since ceased to sing in such numbers, Mrs. Woods can imagine that "after all, conditions may have had a good deal to do with the subsequent dearth of women poets." She argues thus:

"On the other hand, when one observes the large proportion of men of creative genius who have had poor health, one may

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reasonably assume that the brain-storm we call Inspiration is a very real strain on a man's nervous system; and therefore that, other things being equal, you would less frequently find a woman's nervous system (which has always its own special strain to support) able to support it.

"But other things never have been equal. Our divine poets have never been required to carry on an arduous practical profession, to be manufacturers or general practitioners, and poets only with the fag-ends of their brains and in their odd moments. I say this in no forgetfulness of the official side of Goethe or the theatrical side of Shakespeare. Chaucer used to be quoted as a hard-working, conscientious government official. But it has transpired that Chaucer was sacked for incompetence—if nothing worse. The more intimately we know the social life of the past, the more we realize the tremendous arduousness of the profession of being a woman, up to a quite recent date. The production of children, from one dozen to two, was but a corner of her activities. Look at the drawings of Hans Holbein; the most veracious work of the most veracious portrait-painter that ever existed. They show us the faces of the young wives of men of rank and wealth; charming, gay, or serious schoolgirl faces, not unlike those of our twentieth-century daughters. Then they show us the faces of the middle-aged wives; and they are like those of keen, perhaps of hard, even of coarse men of business. Why? Because in those days every woman had to be, according to her circumstances, a hand, a forewoman, or a manageress—or all three at once—in a going, an always going business concern. Every private house was a manufactory and a surgery as well. Those were good days enough for the vigorous, capable, practical women in whom our race abounds. But the best thing the women poets could do was to die young; and I suspect they did it. Yet probably a good many women before Lady Anne Lindsay, the writer of 'Auld Robin Gray,' and Miss Jane Elliot, who wrote 'The Flowers of the Forest,' had contributed to our store of folk-literature."

Tennyson, it is asserted, was proud of his "Tears, Idle Tears," as a "song in which no one noticed the absence of rime," but Mrs. Woods sets against this a poem from "The Bard of the Dimbowitza," a product of the school of women folk-poets of a remote district of Roumania, where "the women improvise as they spin together, passing the spindle and the song from one to another":

"There are songs in this book which from that point of view are more perfect achievements [than Tennyson's]. Such is the prelude—repeated at the end—of this little poem:

> "*Look not upon the sky at eventide,*
> *For that makes sorrowful the heart of man.*
> *Look rather here within my heart, and joyful*
> *Shall thine then always be.*"

> "To yonder grave there ofttimes came a woman,
> And said to it: 'Hast thou forgiven me?'
> 'Avaunt!' the grave made answer.
> Then weeping she would go her way, but going
> She ever plucked a flower from the sward.
> Yet still the grave would grant her no forgiveness.
> Then said the woman: 'Take at least my tears!'
> 'Avaunt!' the grave made answer.
> But as she weeping turned away and went,
> Behold, the gravestone would uplift itself,
> And the dead man gaze forth,
> Sending a long look after her, that woman,
> Who weeping went her way."

> "*Look not upon the sky at eventide,*" etc.

"I select this poem rather for its brevity than for any special beauty it possesses as compared to the rest of the Dimbowitza poems.

"When one speaks of 'The Bard of the Dimbowitza' as folk-literature, it must be remembered that it is impossible to know how much of it really is so, and how much belongs to the Countess Hélène Vacaresco, who is steeped in the life and songs of the people. As, however, it is of the English form in which these poems appeared that I would more especially speak, that secret is one I need not attempt to unveil. The volume appeared in 1892, and was signed by Hélène Vacaresco, Carmen Sylva, and Alma Strettell. The form is for the most part irregular blank verse, very original and beautiful in its cadences. The great public of the moment was not interested in poetry, and took little note of it, but it was much read and admired by literary people, especially those who made verses, and had a perceptible influence on the movement toward unrimed *vers libres* which has been going on for a quarter of a century or more. Altho it might be said that this is the form toward which the English language has always inclined, since magnificent examples of it are constantly before us in the Bible and Prayer-book. . . . . .

"The theoretic writings of Robert Bridges, to say nothing of his beautiful poems, have done very much to set people thinking on the real laws and liberties of English verse. But

COUNTESS DE NOAILLES,

Who is accounted by many judges the foremost living poet of France.

Christina Rossetti knew all that either by independent study or by intuition. While every literary critic in England was counting syllables or scanning feet, she was discovering for herself exquisite forms and cadences outside the critic's laws but within the poet's liberties. And Ruskin said that Christina's poetry was a disgrace to her distinguished brothers, and she ought to be prevented from writing. But how to prevent Christina from writing? If every other place were denied her, she would write on the corner of the washing-stand. The thing was impossible. So Christina continued to write; and, after all, the family was not disgraced. It gave us the only great religious poet we had had since the seventeenth century. For Keble I have never been able to regard as anything but a fluent clerical verse-writer who 'attuned his lyre' to the smooth melodies of his day and supplied a felt want—no longer, it would seem, felt. Christina Rossetti came to fill a curious gap in the women poets' ranks; and she filled it with a rush. For Elizabeth Barrett Browning could not be called a specifically religious poet, altho she wrote some religious poems. Of her as a versifier it is worthy of remark that she was a daring innovator and experimenter in several respects, but particularly in rime-forms. I have heard that Swinburne as a boy admired and studied her poems, especially on that account. But Mrs. Meynell stands much nearer to Christina Rossetti than Mrs. Browning, both in her spirit and her form. And here we have again a poet who admirably illustrates my contention, that far from being weak in form, women poets have excelled in it both by their originality and by the accomplished beauty of their workmanship."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

NEW SPIRIT IN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

THE ONE most quotable and most quoted legacy of Milton—that line about "dim religious light," does not appear to suit the modern idea of churchliness. The modern church "should appear to welcome passersby, not repel them by its cloistral and secluded quality," declares Mr. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who is one of the foremost of our younger ecclesiastical architects. The new St. Thomas's Church in New York, now nearing completion, is one of his designs. So also is the better known chapel at West Point, the Trinity Pro-Cathedral in Havana, and the chapel of the Intercession. In each of these Mr. Goodhue has exprest his conviction that "the church of to-day must extend its arms invitingly to the public," not, however, with the complete sense of modifying its sanctuary as a place apart. In *The Churchman* (New York) he gives this expression to his views:

"Sometimes, of course, the cloistral effect is needed—in a monastery, for instance. And the church must always have solemnity, but not coldness. I have tried in my work to express this quality of invitation, together with sanctity and a degree of magnificence quite undreamed of in my craftsman days."

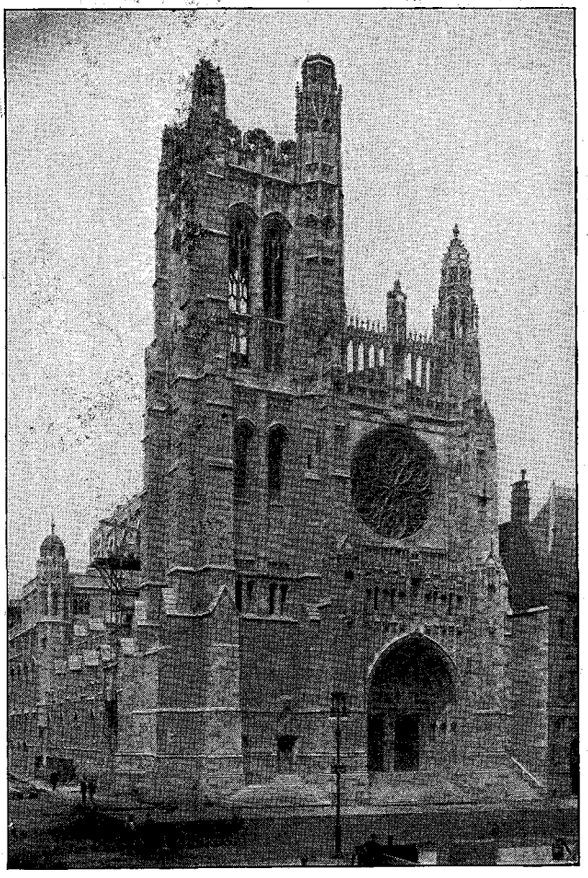
He turns a backward eye over the comparatively short period of his own work to note the change that has come over the spirit of church-designing in this country:

"It is not so very many years since I started work, but the period has witnessed a great renascence, not only in ecclesiastical architecture, but in all the arts connected with the Church. And that means in all the arts, for Mother Church takes all the arts under her fostering care.

"This development is quite apart from the question of doctrine. The time when organ music was regarded as an instrument of evil is gone by. Only in rare cases do we find a still lingering prejudice against gold and color as 'un-Protestant.'

"In Pittsburg recently I completed a Baptist place of worship that proved to be one of my most interesting commissions. I was met with no demand to produce a meeting-house. Quite the contrary! A very cultured member of the committee said, 'Anything good enough for the Episcopalians is none too good for us!'

"And, as a result, the building has a 'chancel' with a quality almost sacerdotal. The organ, to be sure, a blaze of gold and color, is the principal feature that strikes the eye. But below it the arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, communion-table, and baptistry, with its 'dossal' of green and gold, produces, I like to think, something of the reverential spirit one gets in so much greater volume in the medieval shrines abroad."



AN EXAMPLE OF THE WELCOMING CHURCH.

The new St. Thomas's, one of Bertram G. Goodhue's recent works, standing on Fifth Avenue, in place of the one destroyed by fire.

A FEMININE RELIGIOUS REVOLT

ARE THE CHURCHES losing their hold on women? This question is put by *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) after a study of modern feminine types in Winston Churchill's latest novel, "The Inside of the Cup." On August 16 we gave an outline of this story mainly from the point of view of the hero, the *Rev. Mr. Hodder*. Few novels of recent date receive such extended notices in the religious press, the implication in this particular case being that Mr. Churchill's is epoch-marking. Hence the question put by the Rev. R. J. Campbell's paper at the head of a study of "The Woman in Revolt." It is still a "deeply rooted masculine belief," points out the writer, "that religion is more a woman's affair than a man's, an ornament and dignity to the sex, an occupation to diversify her domestic life, a vocation when the kitchen and the nursery are closed to her." But against this one-time prevalent, uncritical estimate of woman's position is Mr. Churchill's heroine, a woman who "challenges the current religious teaching from the pulpit of St. John's and who stimulates *Hodder*, the rector of the church, to reconsider his conclusions in the light of their modern view of the world." Continuing the study:

"Quite early in his new charge *Hodder* is brought into contact with a woman member of his church, a sane, healthy, and vigorous personality, who confesses quite frankly that his presentation of Christianity does not convince her, tho she is puzzled by the authority and force with which he presents it. She can not believe in the doctrine of the Virgin Birth, the physical miracle involved therein seeming to her so useless. Then later another and much older woman disturbs and challenges him on the question of the Church's attitude toward divorce. *Hodder* held that the marriage bond is indissoluble, and is obliged to refuse her request that he would allow her divorced daughter's re-marriage to take place in St. John's.

"Not until *Alison Parr*, daughter of the millionaire banker, comes into *Hodder's* orbit, however, does he realize the deliquescence of the old traditions and sanctions of religion among modern women. Before he meets her he hears of her—from her father, who speaks bitterly of the 'nonsensical ideas about her sex' which she has imbibed, and from a friend who tells *Hodder* that '*Alison* is a person. . . . The most extraordinary thing about her is her contempt for what her father has gained, and for conventionalities.' With a touch of contempt this friend described the attempt *Alison's* father had made to get her to marry a smug, Pharisaical member of the Church: 'She would have led him a dance for a year or two, and then calmly and inexorably left him. And there was her father, with all

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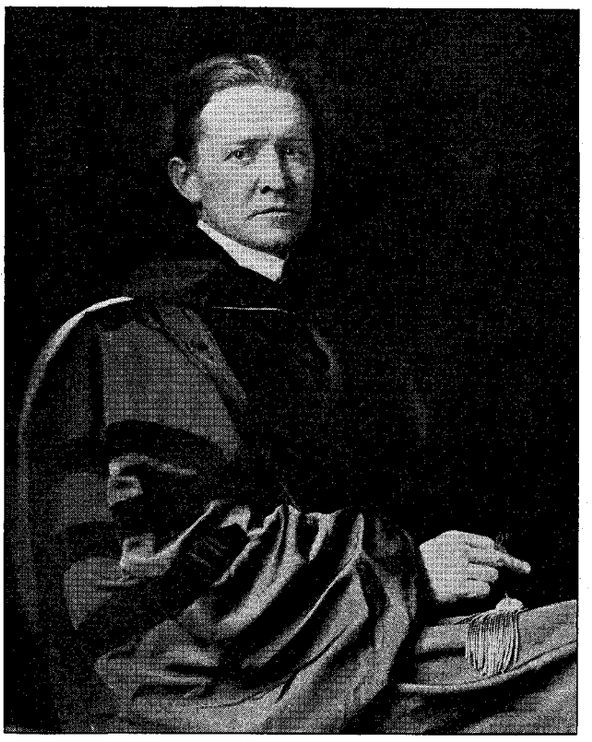
his ability and genius, couldn't see it either, but fondly imagined that *Alison*, as *Gordon Atterbury's* wife, would magically become an *Atterbury* and a bourgeoise, see that the corners were dusted in the big house, sew underwear for the poor, and fast in Lent.' To *Hodder's* question whether *Alison* is happy as she is, he gets the reply: 'She is self-sufficient, and that is just what most women are not in these days.'

"One Sunday morning *Alison Parr*, who has come home for a holiday, goes with her father to church and hears *Hodder* preach a sermon against materialism and individualism, into which he threw all the passion of which he is capable. *Hodder* lunches with father and daughter that day, and at the table is an almost silent witness of an outspoken and incisively worded debate between the other two. *Parr* claims that philanthropy and organized charity were never on such a scale as in the present age. And *Alison* tells him that charity and philanthropy, as they exist to-day, have very little to do with the brotherhood of man. 'So long as you can make yourselves believe that this kind of charity is a logical carrying out of the Christian principles, so long are your consciences satisfied with the social system which your class, very naturally, finds so comfortable and edifying. The weak and idiotic ought to be absurdly grateful for what is flung to them, and heaven is gained in the throwing. In this way the rich inevitably become the elect both here and hereafter, and the needle's eye is widened into a gap.' In the pagan garden she has designed *Alison* and *Hodder* discuss the same question which she and her father had handled at lunch. She tells the rector that his sermon interested her as she had not been interested since she was twenty, 'when I made a desperate attempt to become a Christian—and failed. . . . But why (she cried) do you insist on what you call authority? As a modern woman who has learned to use her own mind I simply can't believe, if the God of the universe is the moral God you assert him to be, that he has established on earth an agency of the kind you infer and delegated to it the power of life and death over human souls. . . . Can't you see that an authoritative statement is just what an ethical person *doesn't* want. Belief—faith—doesn't consist in the mere acceptance of a statement, but in something much higher—if we can achieve it. Acceptance of authority is not faith, it is mere credulity, it is to shirk the real issue. We must believe, if we believe at all, without authority.' She tells him that 'he and his religion are as far apart as the poles; in order to preach his doctrine logically, he should be a white ascetic, with a well-oiled manner, a downcast look lest he stumble in his pride or do something original that sprang out of his own soul instead of being an imitation of the saints.' Her provocative frankness and clear-eyed honesty goad him into introspective study of himself."



HE DESIGNS "INVITING" CHURCHES.

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who declares that the modern church "should appear to welcome the passersby, not repel them by its cloistral and secluded quality."

The girl, *Alison Parr*, had "striven all her life to be free." She is very far from the acquiescent type, as we see in her further analysis:

"She hated humility, penance, asceticism, self-abnegation, repression, falling on her knees and seeking forgiveness out of all proportion to the trespass—these things threatened her possession of herself, 'the only valuable thing I've got.' In a senseless self-denial, she felt, she would have withered into a meaningless old maid, with no opinions of her own, and with no more definite purpose in life than to write checks for charities. 'Your Christianity commands that women shall stay at home, and declares that they are not entitled to seek their own salvation, to have any place in affairs, or to meddle with the realm of the intellect. Those forbidden gardens are reserved for the lordly sex. St. Paul, you say, put us in our proper place some twenty centuries ago, and we are to remain there for all time.' Obviously, a girl with this instinct of self-preservation could not feel safe in her father's house; his dominating personality and inflexible will clashed with hers, and she went away to study landscape-gardening and to save herself from extinction as an individuality. Her struggles for self-assertion had bred in her a sense of disillusionment and futility; what she had gained hardly seemed worth while. Her work satisfied only the esthetic impulse. It left her emotionally and intellectually unsatisfied.

"With *Hodder's* awakening comes revelation for *Alison Parr*. Naturally and inevitably she becomes a partizan when the conflict between *Hodder* and her father is precipitated, but her interest deepens and assumes a personal quality, and soon they both knew that love had come to complicate and yet to illumine their relations. Together they make their choice and refuse the millions of *Eldon Parr*, in order to follow the light which has broken in upon their minds and hearts. *Hodder* in successive talks makes clear the religious conclusions at which he has arrived, and is fortified and confirmed in them by the response her personality makes to his. 'Oh, I am proud of you,' she cries. 'And if they put you out and persecute you I shall always be proud. I shall never know why it was given me to have this and to live. Do you remember saying to me once that faith comes to us in some human form we love? You are my faith. And faith in you is my faith in humanity, and faith in God.' And that passionate declaration proves that *Alison Parr* was still a woman, tho she was in revolt against an interpretation of religion and life too small for her capacity of soul and intellect."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AS PREACHER—Nearly all our recent Presidents and some of our Vice-Presidents have figured as preachers or religious teachers during their occupancy of the Presidential chairs, so it is not departing from custom to find Vice-President Marshall, tho a Presbyterian, exhorting at a camp-meeting of Virginia Methodists. More startling than his motor-car costume, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was his reversal of Scripture to read "the sins of the children shall be visited on their parents," in the development of which text he applied a corrective for some things that are puzzling to a large contingent:

"Children are sent to Sunday-school for a part of Sunday; to regular schools for a part of five days a week, and the rest of the time they are forgotten, and they do as they please. It is high time for American fathers and mothers to have opinions on religion. You wonder why the turkey-trot, the tango, and the slit skirt exist. I say it is because the mothers of the country are not interested in training their children."

The Eagle indicates some other points touched upon:

"After tracing a connection between the teachings of the Master and the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Riley Marshall finds that 'there is no freedom anywhere where there is

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not a clear conscience, free from fear of God and man.' He adds: 'This country of ours is living a beautiful practical Christian life in many ways—in many ways, I say—but there is too much tendency for men to counsel with sharp lawyers as to what they can do and still keep out of jail.'

"Many church members will agree with much of what the Vice-President says, if not with all of it. On the whole, he is resisting temptation, subjecting himself to restraint, when he keeps so close to the beaten paths of theology on such an occasion."

THE JEW'S FABLED WEALTH

"RICH AS A JEW" is a byword from time immemorial, and the belief that the race are the possessors of enormous wealth appears in "antisemitic creeds and, sometimes, in our own unguarded boasts," says Max Heller in *The American Israelite* (Philadelphia). Publicists and writers in the past and present have fostered the idea, explains this writer; while at the present moment the claim is reiterated in the English translation of Werner Sombert's work "Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben" (The Jew and Agricultural Life), published in 1911, that "the Jews have been the world's capitalists from immemorial times and that their wealth has been handed down continuously, from generation to generation, down to our day." The present writer dissents entirely from the view, citing in support Dr. Ignaz Zollschan, author of "The Race Problem," to the effect that "the descendants of the Spanish-Portuguese Crœsuses have either long ago disappeared in Christianity or else are leading a wretched existence in Oriental mellah or Polish ghetto." Mr. Heller, in addition to pointing out the impossibility of the claim, asserts that Jewish ambitions have taken other directions:

"Zollschan might have added that few things are more sharply characteristic and, therefore, more easily proved or disproved than the continuity of wealth. If such an absurd possibility were, indeed, conceivable as the continuity of wealth, unsupported by landed estates, among a people of haunted existence and unprotected rights, if one family could be imagined that had retained a large fortune from Solomonic times or for even so much as, let us say, two or three centuries, there would have to be evidence, in the possession of family jewels, family portraits, family plate, family library, of that settled and mature prosperity which never fails to leave these visible heirlooms of ancestral comfort and culture. How is it that just one family of Jewish millionaires, the Rothschilds, has attained to its centennial, that not one other wealthy family in all Jewdom can point to as many as four or five generations of real wealth? How does it come that while hundreds of our Polish and German families trace their descent centuries back, to famous scholars, like Mahram, Schiff, Moses Isserles, and others, while among the Spanish Jews there are those whose genealogies go back unbrokenly for centuries to the Abrabamels, the Mendes, the Teixeiras, and so forth, there is not, outside of the Rothschilds, one wealthy Jewish family that can boast wealthy ancestors for so much as one century?

"Nor can this fact be explained from the constant shifting and wandering of the Jew. There are ghetti, like those of Amsterdam, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prague, Venice, especially Rome, in which Jews have lived continuously for many centuries. In these ghetti there are numerous families which trace their descent to scholars and within which traditions of scholarship and piety have continued through many generations. How is it that the powers of accumulation, the talent for acquiring and retaining wealth, have not, in a single instance (except the one unbroken century of the Rothschilds), shown a similar persistence? There is only one possible answer: Because the disposition toward spiritual culture is rooted far more deeply in the Jewish soul than is the love of possession or of material comfort.

"Zollschan, however, animadverting upon the real significance of Jewish wealth, calls attention to other important facts. As to the indescribable poverty of the Jewish Orient, that has, by this time, become a thrice-told tale. Two facts, however, are not so frequently adduced: the one that, as Zollschan put it: 'The Jewish people, like every other people, is comparable, in its social stratification, to a pyramid; but, contrary to conditions elsewhere (excepting, we might reserve, similar evils in our own country), the diminishing top with us is continually breaking off through baptism and intermarriage, such apostasy and union of our upper classes being tantamount to a revindication of Jewish capital so extensive that recently a statistician (Rachfahl) has put forth the, after all, exaggerated estimate that as much as 70 per cent. of the capital acquired by the Jews becomes dejudaized again.'"

In the Middle Ages there were means other than these natural ones for transferring to other hands the Jew's wealth. The Church and State, says this writer, did not keep him waiting long, "before they had spied him as a ready-made victim for taxation, oppressive legislation, and exploitation of every sort." Coming down to modern days, those who "clamor, in books and magazines, about Jewish conquests and invasions," continues Mr. Heller, overlook another economic fact:

"It happens very frequently, in Russia, Galicia, Bohemia, Germany, that, when the Jews have succeeded in thoroughly systematizing some line of manufacture or trade, they are crowded out, in the end, by the non-Jew who has learned their methods and who displaces them with ease. In Bohemia that seems to have been the story in many instances, so that, to-day, the Czech is, by many, regarded to be the Jew's superior in commercial acumen; in Germany, according to Zollschan, who designates this symptom as 'the law of dispossession,' the Jews have been totally crowded out from the chemical industries. That the house of Rothschild does not to-day occupy the paramount position it once held in the world of finance is matter of common knowledge.

"Nor must it finally be forgotten that of all the baseless slanders that have ever been hatched out against the Jew, the most pitifully false is that which represents Jewish capital as a solid national asset, lined up in serried array for the progressive domination of the modern world. The beer-hall anti-Semite, drawing upon a riotous imagination, may picture mankind as the shackled slave of Jewish gold; a Prof. David Starr Jordan, vociferous champion of disarmament, arbitration, peace, may rehash, in convention and from lecture platform, all the stupid lies about a set of thirteen Jewish banker-families dictating war and peace, stimulating armament, piling up national debts; a pseudo-scientific economist, like Sombart, may paint the Jew as the inventor and the master-spirit of capitalism, which threatens to dry up the very soul of mankind; the patent and obvious fact, as evidenced beyond all dispute, in innumerable instances, is: that the Jewish banking-houses, both the baptized and the unbaptized, not only do not operate as a solid whole, but have not the shadow of a mutual understanding, even when a Russian or Roumanian loan is to be obstructed; that the Jewish banker in Germany, France, England is forced, from patriotic consideration, to act, even to the detriment of his brothers, in the interest of the country to which he owes allegiance; that, therefore, the vast capital in the hands of individual Jews is only to an insignificant extent available for the righting of the wrongs, for the mitigation of the miseries which are being inflicted upon us. The possession of money is, in some senses, a source of weakness, as the ownership of land is a mark of solidity and distinction; capital is constitutionally timid; the landowner is the genuine possessor the permanence of whose wealth partakes of the inalienable character of its substance.

"We may look forward to much deep-rooted mischief from the brilliant volumes of Houston Stewart Chamberlain which, in their English dress, have had at the hands of the British and American public an even friendlier reception than what they met with in the cradle-land of the anti-Semitism they preach. The subtle and sustained appeal they make to Teutonic pride and Anglo-Saxon conceit will contribute powerfully toward commending their skilful misrepresentations and specious arguments. The Sombart book is not likely to make many converts to anti-Semitic views; that the Jew is the arch-capitalist, the world's organizer, the money-power of all history, of all this it will not be easy to persuade the country of Rockefeller and Weyerhaeuser, of Carnegie, the Vanderbilts and the Goulds. Still there is a sinister meaning to the fact that, decades ago, the invectives of Duehring, Treitschke, and Stoecker could never find admiring translators or an eager public in the English tongue and aroused but feeble echoes, even when they had a mouthpiece as eminent and able as Goldwin Smith. Perhaps the Chestertons and Belloes, the vaudeville stage and the magazine sensation may have been preparing the soil for a friendlier reception of the fanciful tale."

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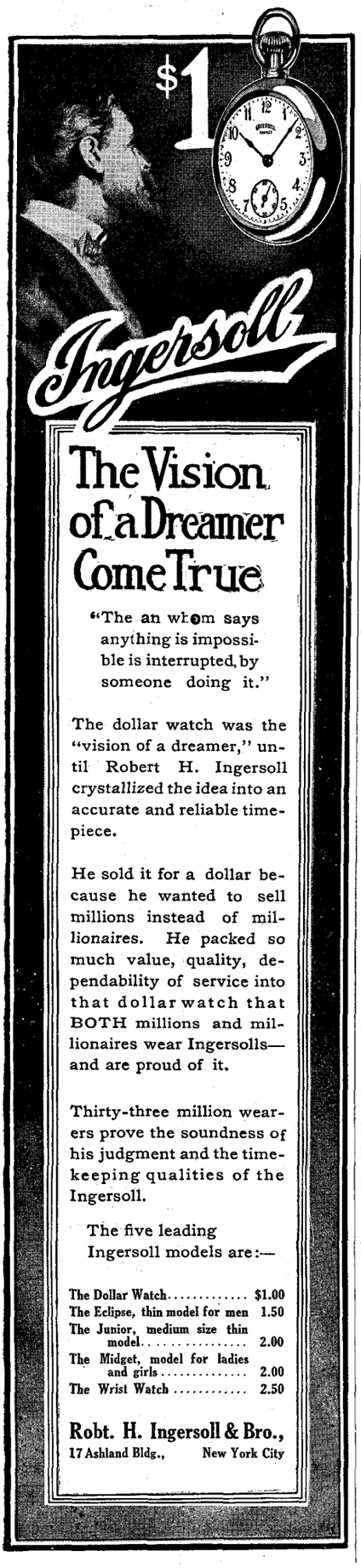
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

REVOLUTIONS: CHINESE, MEXICAN, AND MENTAL

McCormick, Frederick. The Flowery Republic. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 448. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

Baerlein, Henry. Mexico, the Land of Unrest. Being Chiefly an Account of What Produced the Outbreak in 1910, Together with the Story of the Revolutions Down to This Day. Illustrated. Map. Cloth, pp. xxiv–461. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Le Bon, Gustave. The Psychology of Revolution. Translated by Bernard Miall. Cloth, pp. 337. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The destiny of the Chinese Government seems at the present moment to hinge upon the character of one man. To find the true interpretation of the motive and spirit of its President is to obtain the key to the cipher in which the future history of China is written. The persistent question which has long caused China's patriot, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, his chief anxiety, and which Dr. Sun has recently answered in the negative, is of paramount concern—"Will Yuan Shih-kai be true to the Republic? Mr. McCormick, not only in the most interesting chapters which form the biography of President Yuan, but throughout the volume, furnishes new material for the study of the man upon whom the welfare of one-fourth of the human race seems now to depend. For the settling of the problem—Was Yuan a *patriot* or a *traitor* in the *coup d'état* of 1898?—one may read here his own explanation of the events of those tense days and the part which he and Jung Lu played in them—events about which he had for thirteen years kept silence, since, as he said, "I am quite able to confront my heart with heaven above; posterity will decide upon the justness of my cause." In this "one man in a wilderness of men" the Republic and the Empire are welded. "There was one Manchu, the Empress Grand Dowager; there was one Chinese, Yuan Shih-kai. For him the times called and he came."

Mr. McCormick prefaces his account of the Flowery Republic, whose path is now beset with thorns, by a very valuable chronology of the dramatic events which led to the Revolution of 1912, and rightly places first the significant sentence—"1838. Protestant schools of Christian knowledge opened." Equally important for reference is the Diary of the Revolutionary Rebellion, which concludes the book. Mr. McCormick's twelve years in China, his personal relation with the chief men and events of the period, enable him to relate vividly one of the most remarkable chapters in the world's history. To follow a story so intimately told sometimes requires a familiarity with the situation which the general reader may not possess, but he will only occasionally find himself in difficulty, and always in sympathy with the author's spirit and appreciative of the vast amount of illuminating material which he provides. Recent events in China—the apparent eclipse of Dr. Sun and the futile beating of the waves of rebellion against the iron will of Yuan Shih-kai give added zest to the reading of "The Flowery Republic."

In the tension of the present Mexican crisis the observations of Mr. Baerlein, an English traveler and correspondent who has made very extended study of Mexico and the Mexicans, are extremely opportune—especially as he writes chiefly of affairs of political importance in Mexico's domestic and foreign relations. One deplores sometimes the sarcastic tenure of the author's thought, yet with the facts which he presents in mind sarcasm is perhaps a pardonable act of self-defense. The major part of the book is given to depicting the conditions prior to the revolt of 1910, and the later developments up to the spring of 1913. While the narrative of events is succinctly given, there is an abundance of illustrative material, much of it of a sort to make one shudder and wonder how such things can be. A passage most interesting at present relates to the Madero-Huerta incident. Mr. Baerlein writes:

"As to whether the Ambassador, Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, in whitewashing the murderers was obeying orders from Washington, and whether such orders were inspired by Wall Street, will possibly be ascertained; a large number of his countrymen are now demanding that the truth be known. His appeal for a more kindly consideration of the murderers and his very quick acceptance of the official version of Madero's death are indeed to be regarded as an insult to American intelligence. At the same time one can not say, as yet, whether his Government, being reluctant to interfere (and voicing in this the large majority of the people), told him to make the best of the *fait accompli*, or whether they have been the slaves of those, the American and Mexican financers, who will not, if they can help it, let the Mexicans shake off their slavery. It is a fact that the Ambassador's relation with Madero had for a long time been very strained, that altho he was the doyen of the diplomatic corps it was not he but other diplomats who, toward the end, communicated with Madero, whereas on the Sunday and Monday before Madero's fall, General Huerta came several times to the American Embassy."

However the immediate present may result, to Mr. Baerlein the final outcome is inevitable:

". . . The Mexicans will strive against their fate, and do their utmost to keep away from Americans; they will invoke the hatred of the days of Diaz, when his interview with Mr. Taft, suggesting secret treaty or agreement, brought such criticism on his head; they will invoke the hatred of Madero's day, for he was said to be too well disposed toward the neighbors. These on their side will resist with all their strength the irresistible. Officially they will declare, like the Ambassador in Mexico, that the assassination of Madero was an accident. They will repeat to Europeans that the Monroe Doctrine does not call for them to supervise the social and political morals of the Mexicans; and they will hope that no Ambassador will fall a victim to Madero's accident of being shot by those who want to set you free. They will acknowledge, as *The Spectator* has very well put it, that they may have assumed the honorable position of trustee without any means of performing the work of the trust. Logically, they should either guarantee

(*Continued on page* 432)

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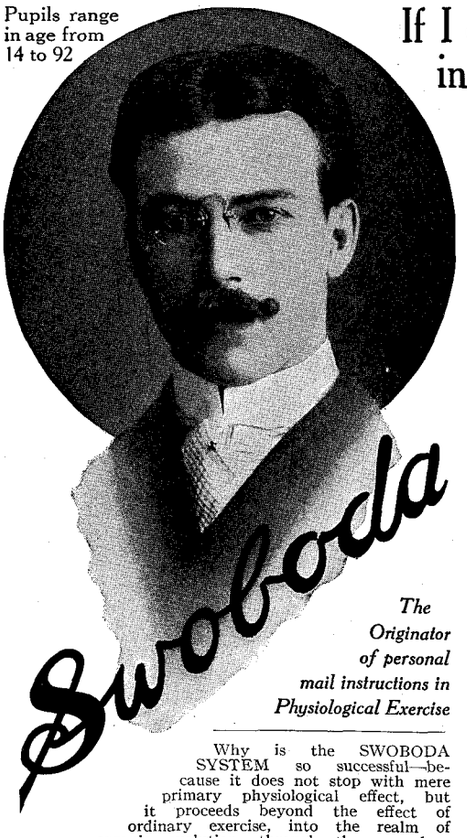
Pupils range in age from 14 to 92



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physical and mental energy, and show you what I have done and am doing daily for others, I know that I could easily and quickly prove to you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the joys of living in full, and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be and half as well developed as you ought to be. The fact is, that no matter who you are, I can prove to you positively, by demonstration, that you are leading an inferior life, and I want to show you the only way in which you may, speedily and easily, without inconvenience or loss of time, come into possession of real health, vigor, energy, development and a higher realization of life and success.

Why lead an inferior life when the Swoboda System quickly and positively strengthens the heart, lungs and all internal organs and thus promotes ideal health?

The Swoboda System with the Least Expenditure of Time, Energy and Money and with no Inconvenience, Builds vigorous brains, superb, energetic bodies, develops great reserve force, strong muscles, creates a perfect circulation by revitalizing and developing the body, brain, and nerves to their highest power.

Why is the SWOBODA SYSTEM so successful—because it does not stop with mere primary physiological effect, but it proceeds beyond the effect of ordinary exercise, into the realm of organic evolution, through the secondary and tertiary effects. It energizes, develops, recreates and causes the body internally and externally to adapt itself, for greater success in promoting the realization of perfect health and physical organization.

Most physiologists know only of the primary effect of exercise. If my system were limited to the primary effect alone it would be no different from ordinary exercise, but the SWOBODA SYSTEM is based upon a fundamental evolutionary principle. It creates, by its secondary and tertiary reactions, results which are impossible for other exercise—results, too, which seem impossible to those who do not understand.

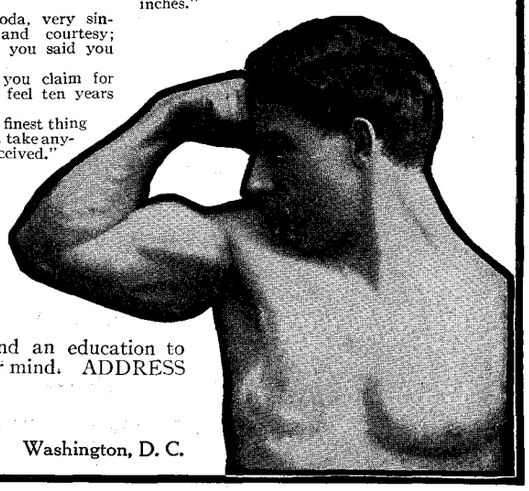
The Swoboda System is the result of a discovery I made in the human body which has absolutely revolutionized the possibilities and effect of exercise. **The results are startling in their extent, and are noticeable from the first day. You never will know what it is to be really well and vigorous, or to comprehend what the *SWOBODA-KIND of health and energy* of body and mind actually is until you give the SWOBODA SYSTEM a trial.**

When I say that I give something different, something new, more scientific, more rational, effective and immeasurably superior to anything ever before devised for the uplifting of the human body to a higher plane of efficiency and action, I am only repeating what thousands of prominent men and women of every country on the face of the earth, who have profited by my system, are saying for me voluntarily.

The Swoboda System is no Experiment I am giving successfully to pupils all over the world. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, congressmen, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business men, farmers, mechanics and laborers, and almost an equal number of women.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY

"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."
"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."
"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."
"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds."
"The very first lessons began to work magic. In my gratitude I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, 'Try Swoboda.'"
"Words cannot explain the new life it imparts both to body and brain."
"It reduced my weight 29 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."
"I cannot recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."
"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is impossible, my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily."
"Your system develops the will as much as the muscle."
"I thank you, Mr. Swoboda, very sincerely for your kindness and courtesy; you have always done what you said you would."
"I believe it will do all you claim for it; it has certainly made me feel ten years younger."
"I consider your system the finest thing a man can take, and would not take anything for the benefit I have received."
"Your system developed me most wonderfully."
"Ten minutes of your exercise is equal in value to three hours of horse-back riding."
"Effect was almost beyond belief."
"Chest measurement increases 5½ in. in 60 days."
"All your promise have been fulfilled."
"Swoboda system an intense pleasure."
"Muscles developed to a remarkable degree."
"Gained 20 pounds in weight."
"Did not expect such wonderful results."
"Thought it impossible to get such results."
"Best system I ever tried."
"Increased 16 pounds in 60 days."
"Gains 17 pounds, sleeps better, muscles larger."
"Your system is a recreation."
"Cannot speak too highly of your system."
"Considers it a great discovery."
"10 minutes of your system better than hours of any other."
"Very first lesson worked magically."
"Reduced excessive waist measure 3 inches."



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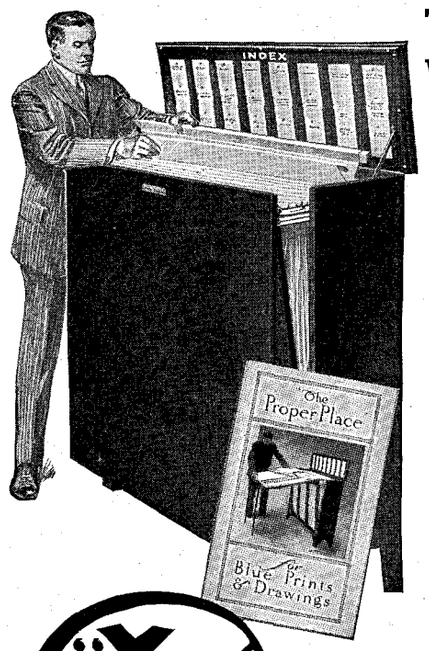

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 430)

life and property throughout the western world or should modify the Monroe Doctrine so as to admit the cooperation of other Powers who may be interested in the affairs of Central and South America.

"For a time the Mexicans will struggle with each other, then they will struggle desperately against the United States, and then their country will be known as Mex."

In addition to the arraignment of Porfirio Diaz and Mexico generally which occupies the first part of the book—with the history of the revolts as the peg on which to hang it—Mr. Baerlein includes several miscellaneous essays on Mexican topics. The most fanciful and novel of these is entitled "Diaz at the Door of Hell." One would feel that he ought often to remonstrate did not a cold fact turn up each time to validate the writer's criticism—yet will even this win converts to his conclusions? His summary of the character of the Mexicans well illustrates his style and his standpoint. "It is hardly possible to generalize, but if you want a comprehensive picture I should say that they are childish. Have you ever seen a boy tear up a living beetle and a moment later say that yonder ripples of the olive-tree are like his mother's hand when he is lying in his bed? So are the Mexicans."

We knew long ago that reason never had much to do with revolutions. It seems we were right. M. Le Bon says so, and adds that they are to be explained by a disturbed balance between the rational logic, the affective logic, the mystic logic, and the collective logic which guide our life under normal conditions—in a word by the psychological *constitution of the human mind*. What could be clearer! But what disturbs the balance? Hush! One regrets that the author did not give a fuller exposition of the constituent logics, for not all who turn the pages of "The Pyschology of Revolution" will have read "Opinions and Beliefs." However, assuming that men do some things because they think, others because they admire or hate, others because they dream, and still others because they live in groups, we may proceed to examine revolutions. Tho the most abundant field for the psychologist of revolution might seem to be South America, our author has confined himself mainly to the European Reformation, and *in extenso* to the French Revolution. After a discussion of the general aspects of revolutions and the forms of mentality which appear in them, he devotes many pages to a review of the French Revolution on the lines of the logics mentioned. If there be more history than psychology in it, who shall say nay? The concluding pages offer some further reflections on the progress of the revolutionary concepts of his *pièce de résistance* in the present day. M. Le Bon's book on "The Crowd" is known as a very acute and suggestive contribution to psychology. How much he has added to this in the present work is hard to say. He is the only authority on revolutionary psychology.

EDWARD M. TABER'S LITERARY REMAINS

Taber, Edward Martin. Stowe Notes, Letters, and Verses. 8vo, pp. 335. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.50.

The author of these "remains," as they would have been styled in the Victorian period, was an artist in three senses. He

(*Continued on page* 434)

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We believe this new Hupmobile to be the *best* car of its class in the world.

By *best*, we mean best in internal essentials, especially. We mean best in those things which make for long life and continuous service at lowest cost.

But we believe you will also pronounce it the *most beautiful* car of its class in the world.

We believe we have put *more money into the chassis* than any car of its class in the world.

We base these beliefs on our conviction—

That the production of this new Hupmobile incorporates a greater tonnage of *high-grade steel* than any car of its class in the world;

That this new Hupmobile is the *largest user of aluminum*—without regard to class or price—in the world;

That the frame used in the new Hupmobile is the *costliest piece of pressed steel construction* used by any car of its class in the world;

That the Hupmobile long-stroke motor will *outpull any engine* of its class in the world;

That the Hupmobile *pressed steel body*—designed by us and built by the builders of Pullman cars—is the costliest body used by any car of its class in the world;

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That Hupmobile bearings—Timken and Hyatt—are the best in the world; one whole Hyatt building being devoted to Hupmobile bearings.

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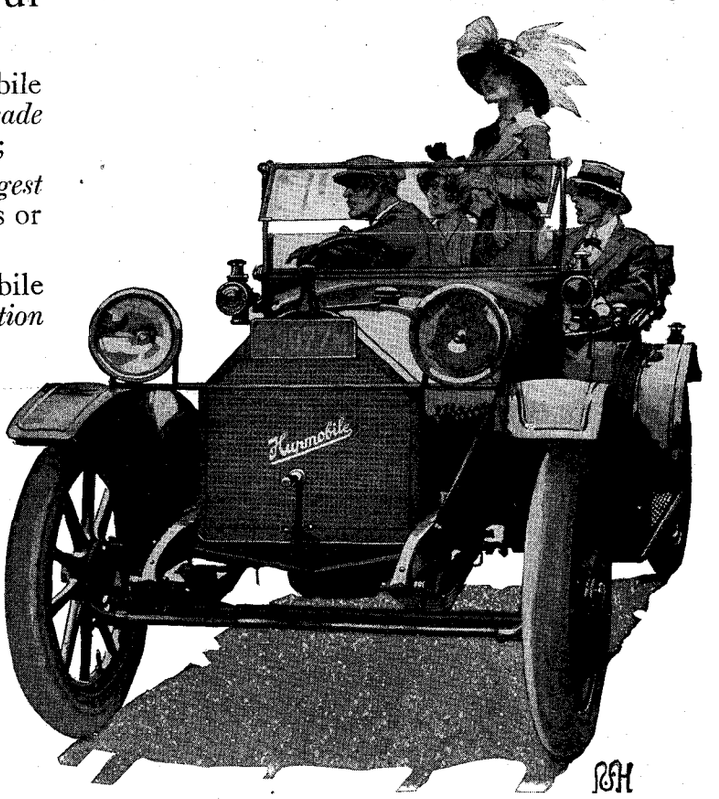

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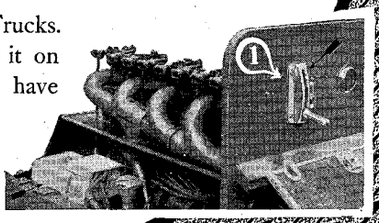

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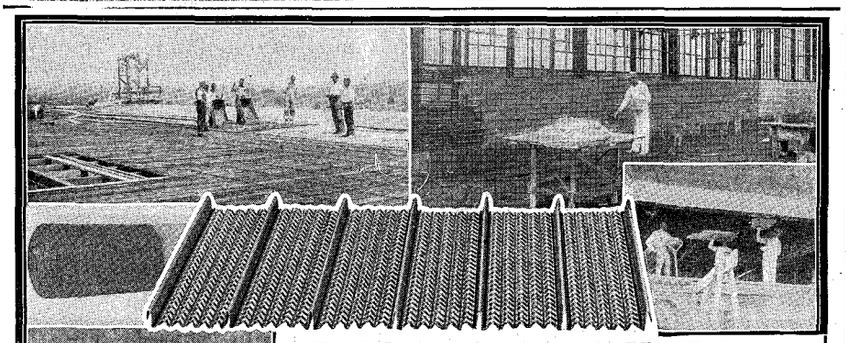

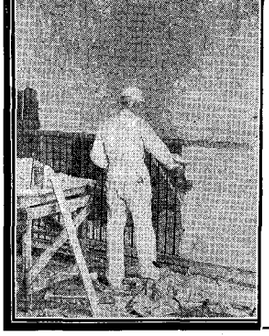

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 432)

was a painter by profession, he was a poet, and he was above all a consummate artist in the production of English prose. He was not a naturalist like Thoreau, whom he resembled in his love of outdoor life and power of minute observation and description. Nor had he any philosophy, or at least he does not express the transcendental passion of Thoreau or Coleridge. The latter at Chamouni, contemplating "sovran Blanc" with awe and wonder, confesses at last,

"*I worship the invisible alone.*"

Taber was an impressionist. He lived upon the varied hues, the form and movement of external nature, and whether he dips his brush in color or his pen in ink, he reproduces in perfect description the tree, the landscape, the living creature, and the changing wonder of the sky with a distinctness and a beauty which destine his work to become a permanent element in American literature. Wordsworth, who was himself so deep a lover of nature that he has been styled a pantheist, says that the world knows least of its greatest men. Greatness merely means completeness, the attainment of the final in any department of human activity. But Taber's name is not to be found in any account of American literature, altho his spirit is essentially American. With a less sensitive, less keen eye many Europeans have built up a reputation as poets. But this impressionist is not so great a poet as a painter, word-painter and pencil-painter. He has not the lyric cry, for he feels no pain, no melancholy, and no longing. His mind is a *camera obscura* on which the face of nature is reflected, and in that face he rests. How true this is appears from the best and most characteristic poem he has written—"Winter's Answer to Misgiving," which exactly represents the placidity of the contented impressionist. We quote it as follows:

"Often the heart, that eager is
To build its hope on dazzling height,
Falls in the shadow of its bliss,
And comfortless sees endless night.
A sullen whisper stirs anon:
'Acknowledge life a worthless boon;
What gains to cloak and smother care—
To smile at grief? Accept your doom;
Why struggle still against despair?
How long resist the creeping gloom?'

"As long as crowns the hilltop bare
The pine against the azure sky,
And gives its music to the air,
And waves its tasseled boughs on high;
As long as shall the chickadee
Flit, lisping sweet, from tree to tree,
As long as on this slope's displayed
The sumach's dauntless red cockade."

The volume may be said to consist of three parts—prose pictures, reproductions of paintings and drawings, and verses. Of the fine photographs the frontispiece is the most striking. It represents Taber side by side with the oxen and the plowman. His attitude is alert and he seems to be looking back arrested by the note of a bird, or a shift in the scenery of the clouds—very different from the mooning wanderer described by Wordsworth as listlessly led on the wild-goose chase of his own vagrant fancies, from early dawn,

"Until the setting sun
Write fool upon his forehead."

Taber's works are likely to be read and

(*Continued on page* 436)

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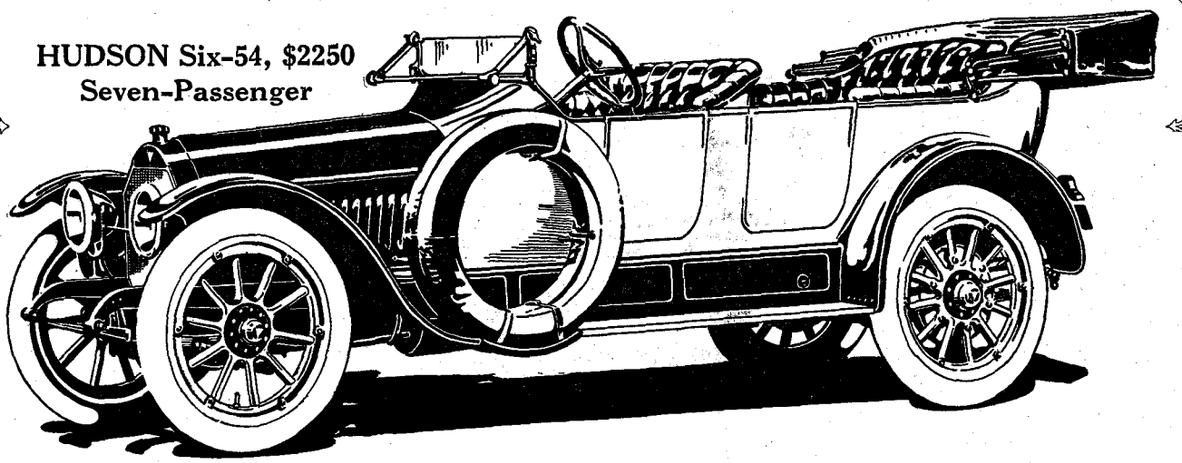

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Never before have HUDSON designers brought out in one model so many advances.

But it happens that Europe, after reaching the limit in fine engineering, has suddenly corrected many faults in bodies.

And America must follow. Some makers will delay, some chafe and protest. But sooner or later we have always followed European vogue. Those who waited found their models obsolete ere long. You remember how it was with fore-doors.

Here is an ideal body type which marks the coming mode. The world's best designers agree on it. All the best foreign makers will this year exhibit nothing but streamline bodies.

We have not merely copied—we have Hudsonized the type. We have ourselves worked out countless improvements. We have, we believe, the handsomest car you'll see. But the general effect is such as must mark any up-to-date car this year.

Europe is Right

And Europe is right. Look at passing models. Note that abrupt and inartistic angle at the dash. Compare with this model, where the streamline runs unbroken from tip to tip.

Compare the high-hung, top-heavy bodies with this low-hung effect. Compare old-type fenders with these new.

Compare the old way of carrying extra tires, blocking one front door, or on the rear, when the balance of the car is disturbed. Now both front doors are clear and still the tires are where they should be—on the running board.

Note that every door hinge is concealed. Why did we ever have body sides marred by projecting hinges?

Note the left-side drive, the center control, the deep cushions with high backs. You sit in the car, not on it.

Now we have four forward speeds.

We have wide tonneau doors.

We have every operation and control within reach of the driver's hand.

You know that these things are desirable. Now that they have been thought of, and adopted abroad, what car can resist coming to them?

Other New Things

Here are other new features which we have adopted in this new HUDSON Six-54:

A seven-passenger body, where the extra seats fold out of the way.

135-inch wheel base—36 x 4½-inch tires. Gasoline tank in dash also a European innovation.

The Delco system of electric self-cranking—the rapid type built especially for this car. Powerful electric lights with dimming attachment.

Speedometer set in dash. Concealed noiseless gears set into the axle.

Yale lock on ignition control.

Rain-vision windshield. Genuine Pantasote top with curtains attached, ready for instant lowering. Electric horn—trunk rack—tire holders—license carriers. Every comfort and convenience known.

Built by Howard E. Coffin and His Engineers

Here too is the latest production of Howard E. Coffin and his great engineering corps. The men who built the former HUDSON Six, one of the greatest successes ever known in this industry.

This is their masterpiece. The largest, finest, strongest car these men have ever built. Their sturdiest car, their most comfortable car, most dependable.

And note the price. Note how this factory, with its mammoth output, has cut the cost of Sixes. Think of a Six of this power and size and room selling for $2250. Even one year ago such a price was unthinkable.

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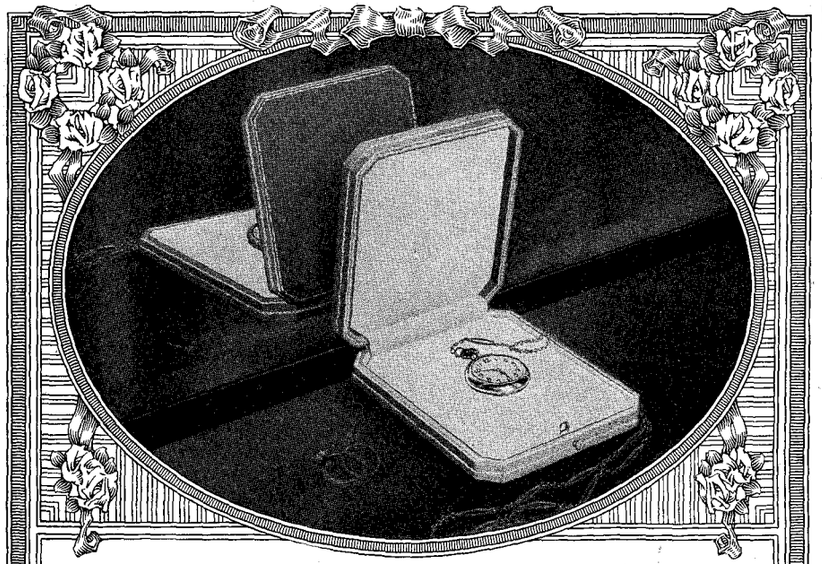

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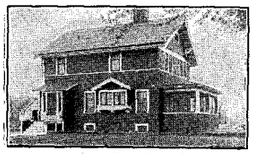

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 434)

carried in the bosom by those who love work that is done neither for money nor renown, but rather for sheer love of the subject of pen and pencil. The author of these Notes was born on Staten Island, July 21, 1863. In 1887 he was ordered to leave New York for his health and removed to Stowe, Vermont, where he lived until September 9, 1896.

BELIEF IN A FUTURE LIFE

Frazer, J. G. (D.C.L., LL.D., Litt. D.). The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. xxi–495. London and New York: Macmillan Co. $3.25 net.

In the year 1863, Mr. W. R. Alger put out his well-known volume on "The Destiny of the Soul," which aimed to be a review of the idea as found among different peoples, and ran through many editions. To this Dr. Ezra Abbot affixt his justly celebrated bibliography of the subject, which is yet indispensable to workers in that line. But since Mr. Alger wrote, the modern science of anthropology has grown up, and has laid under tribute a vast flood of literature, dealing not only with peoples who have organized cults, priesthoods, and the like, but with the races whose organization in these respects is as yet to come. Dr. Frazer is, since Andrew Lang's death, the most prominent living anthropologist, having attained this position by investigations in primitive society embodied in several great series of works—"The Golden Bough," "Totemism and Exogamy," etc. He has attained this position by utilizing with unexampled completeness the mass of material available in the rich field thus opened.

The present volume begins a new series, which is to be devoted to an exhibition of notions of immortality and ghost-worship by primitive peoples all over the earth. The arrangement is geographical, and in the volume before us the author deals with the peoples of Australia, New Guinea, and Melanesia. It is characteristic of Dr. Frazer's work that he "follows his leads" into a variety of details, and so comes upon subjects which seem at first sight only remotely related to his principal theme. Yet more deliberate consideration will usually show a connection which justifies the line of investigation. In the present volume, for instance, the ideas of primitive peoples concerning death, its causes and nature, are expounded; in like manner a possible connection of initiatory rites with ancestor-worship leads to an exposition of the subject so well covered by Prof. Hutton Webster in his "Primitive Secret Societies." Similarly his examination takes him into a discussion of the method of disposal of the dead. The result is a collection of facts, with the authorities therefor abundantly yet concisely given, which is a boon to the anthropologist who would draw upon such treasures. In other words, the method, now so well known, used in "The Golden Bough," is used here, and with increased particularity.

One can hardly, with good grace, quarrel with the painstaking detail exhibited in this book. Yet it is a fact that in a minutely geographical survey, when different parts of the same island (like New Guinea) come under consideration, identical beliefs are found among different tribes and restated with fulness. Condensation in this respect is not only suggested but demanded. Iteration is unnecessary and confusing. Apart from this

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defect, the tabulation and discussion here begun are of the highest value. The nature of primitive belief in the continuance (often limited, seldom unconditioned), of life beyond the grave is clearly established, and will afford argument pro and con for the belief as held by advanced peoples. We shall await with anticipation the continuation of the series.

CARE OF THE HEART AND BLOOD-PRESSURE

The Heart and Blood-vessels; Their Care and Cure, and the General Management of the Body. By I. H. Hirschfeld, M.D. 8vo, pp. 336. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25 net.

Heart-Disease, Blood-Pressure, and the Nauheim Treatment. By Louis Faugères Bishop, A.M., M.D. Fourth revised edition. 8vo, pp. 303. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 net.

Dr. Hirschfeld's volume is a medical work that may be recommended as a manual of personal hygiene to the average intelligent reader. It is bristling with up-to-date facts regarding the care and cure of the circulatory system.

The book reveals in a striking manner three qualities that may be noted in most of the recent manuals of a medical nature. First, it places the specific topics treated in the larger setting of biological facts and laws; secondly, it stresses the prevention of disease as well as its cure; and thirdly, it makes a direct appeal to the average individual and social intelligence. It is really a new thing in human experience that tens of thousands of men and women know enough, and care enough, about a scientific knowledge of their own bodies to appreciate and welcome such a book as this. It is also a new thing in medical literature for a really well-equipped man to write a book for popular intelligence. These facts are alike significant and hopeful. They indicate that human needs and human knowledge are at last becoming organized for a mighty crusade against ignorance, with its resulting disease, distress, and inefficiency. If no other evidence existed, this were enough to prove that the world is growing wiser and better.

Dr. Bishop's book is the fourth revision of a popular medical handbook on heart-disease, with especial reference to blood-pressure and the Nauheim treatment.

It is hard to say which class of readers is best served. To general practitioner, as well as to lay reader, its clear and brief analysis and practical suggestions both for treatment of heart-disease and for its prevention must appeal in an unusual degree. Half-tone illustrations help to make clear the Nauheim-Schott treatment, which will appeal alike to specialists and to patients seeking that kind of treatment. Throughout the book there is evident that broader view of disease as related to the whole of life which may be described as biological, as also that practical, human outlook upon the medical profession as not merely corrective in its functions, but also educative. Perhaps, it is the latter quality which will especially appeal to most readers of THE DIGEST.

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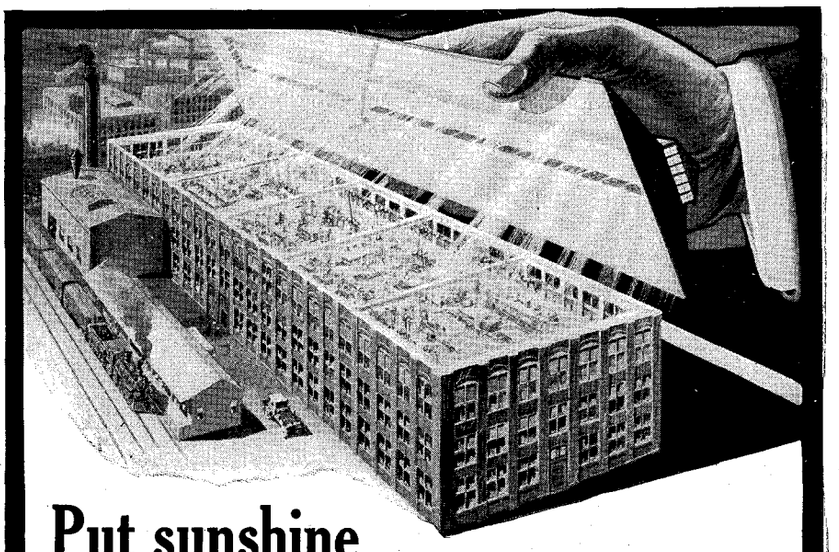

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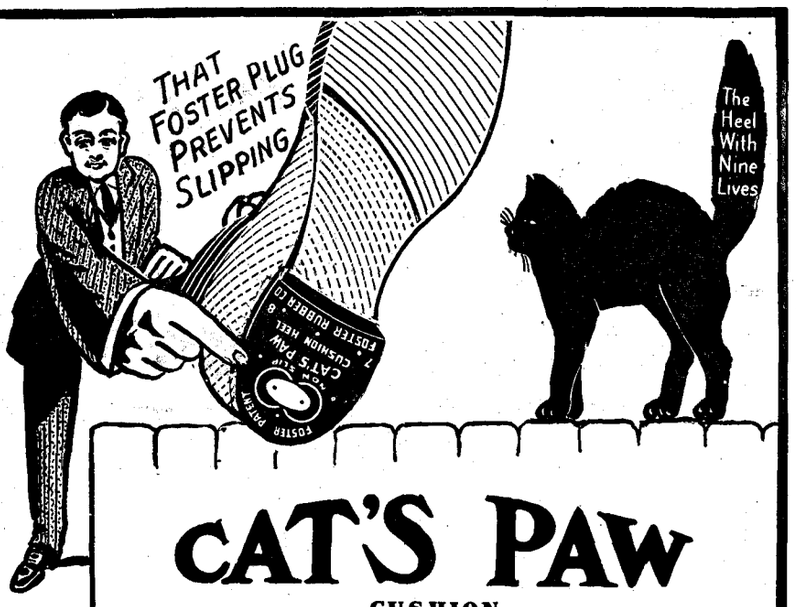

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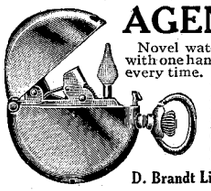

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CURRENT POETRY

"JOHN MASEFIELD'S GREATEST Poem" is the confident characterization of "The Wanderer" printed on the cover of the September number of *Harper's Magazine*. Sometimes the contents of a magazine fail to live up to the cover. But in this case, the publishers' announcement is not too enthusiastic. It is dangerous to use the word "great" in writing of contemporary verse. But certainly "The Wanderer" approaches greatness more closely than any other poem that Mr. Masefield has written, with the possible exception of "Ships," which appeared in *The New York Times Review of Books* during Mr. Wetmore's editorship. In "The Wanderer" are no instances of the bathos which mars "The Widow in the Bye Street" nor of the deliberate sordidness which mars "The Everlasting Mercy." All is clear and direct and full of the sea's own strength. Few poets of this generation could equal the description of the ship returning after the storm with "her masts like trees in winter, frosty bright." We have not room to reprint more than half the poem.

The Wanderer

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

All day they loitered by the resting ships,
Telling their beauties over, taking stock;
At night the verdict left my messmate's lips.
"The *Wanderer* is the finest ship in dock."

I had not seen her, but a friend, since drowned.
Drew her, with painted ports, low, lovely, lean.
Saying, "The *Wanderer*, clipper, outward bound,
The loveliest ship mine eyes have ever seen—

"Perhaps to-morrow you will see her sail,
She sails at sunrise": but the morrow showed
No *Wanderer* setting forth for me to hail:
Far down the stream men pointed where she rode,

Rode the great trackway to the sea, dim, dim,
Already gone before the stars were gone.
I saw her at the sea-line's smoky rim
Grow swiftly vaguer as they towed her on.

Soon even her masts were hidden in the haze
Beyond the city; she was on her course
To trample billows for a hundred days:
That afternoon the norther gathered force;

Blowing a small snow from a point of east;
"Oh, fair for her," we said, "to take her south."
And in our spirits as the wind increased,
We saw her there, beyond the river-mouth,

Setting her side-lights in the wildering dark,
To glint upon mad water, while the gale
Roared like a battle, snapping like a shark,
And drunken seamen struggled with the sail.

While with sick hearts her mates put out of mind
Their little children left astern, ashore,
And the gale's gathering made the darkness blind,
Water and air one intermingled roar.

Then we forgot her, for the fiddlers played,
Dancing and singing held our merry crew,
The old ship moaned a little as she swayed,
It blew all night, oh, bitter hard it blew.

So that at midnight I was called on deck
To keep an anchor-watch: I heard the sea
Roar past in white procession filled with wreck:
Intense bright frosty stars burned over me,

And the Greek brig beside us dipt and dipt,
White to the muzzle like a half-tide rock,
Drowned to her mainmast with the seas she shipped
Her cable-swivels clanged at every shock.

And like a never-dying force, the wind
Roared till we shouted with it, roared until

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Its vast vitality of wrath was thinned,
Had beat its fury breathless and was still.

By dawn the gale had dwindled into flaw,
A glorious morning followed: with my friend
I climbed the fo'c's'le-head to see; we saw
The waters hurrying shoreward without end.

Haze blotted out the river's lowest reach;
Out of the gloom the steamers, passing by,
Called with their sirens, hooting their sea-speech;
Out of the dimness others made reply.

A Runcorn schooner passed, a steamer came
Swift on the flood toward us, hooting loud,
Passing so near that we could read her name
And hear her mate's voice calling to the crowd.

I said, "It blew most bitter hard last night,
There must have been a wild sea on the bar,
The salt has caked that steamer's funnels white,
Look at her bows how red with rust they are."

And as we watched, there came a rush of feet
Charging the fo'c's'le till the hatchway shook.
Men all about us thrust their way, or beat,
Crying, "The *Wanderer!* Down the river!
Look!"

I looked with them toward the dimness: there
Gleamed like a spirit striding out of night,
A full-rigged ship unutterably fair,
Her masts like trees in winter, frosty-bright.

Foam trembled at her bows like wisps of wool,
She trembled as she towed. I had not dreamed
That work of man could be so beautiful,
In its own presence and in what it seemed.

"So, she is putting back again," I said.
"How white with frost her yards are on the fore."
One of the men about me answer made,
"That is not frost, but all her sails are tore,

"Torn into tatters, youngster, in the gale;
Her best foul-weather suit gone." It was true,
Her masts were white with rags of tattered sail
Many as gannets when the fish are due.

Beauty in desolation was her pride,
Her crowned array a glory that had been;
She faltered tow'rd us like a swan that died,
But altho ruined she was still a queen.

"Put back with all her sails gone," went the word;
Then, from her signals flying, rumor ran,
"The sea that stove her boats in, killed her third,
She has been gutted and has lost a man."

So, as tho stepping to a funeral march,
She passed defeated homeward whence she came,
Ragged with tattered canvas white as starch,
A wild bird that misfortune had made tame.

St. Nicholas, it seems, was patron of highwaymen. He was also, however, patron of merchants, so the thought of Miss Stuart's poem is rather confused. Nevertheless the verses are spirited and colorful. They appeared in *The Academy*.

A Song of St. Nicholas' Clerks

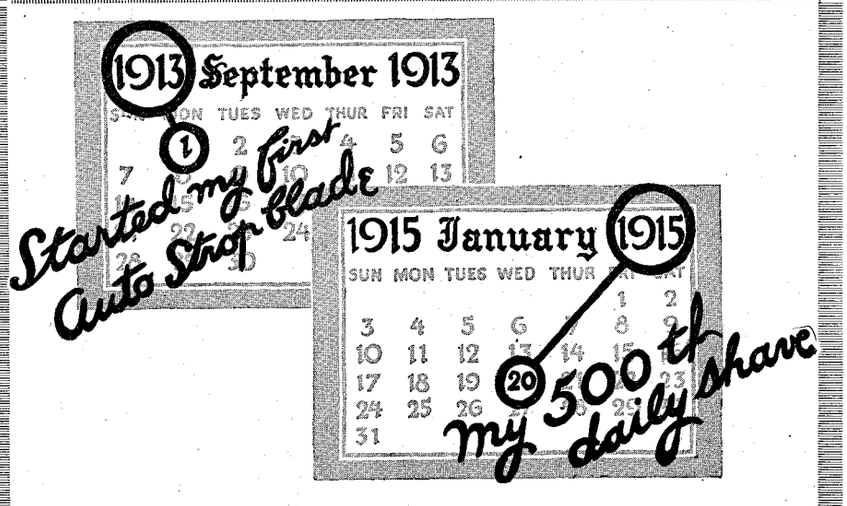
BY DOROTHY MARGARET STUART

Hide thee, white lady of the sky,
Behind thy darkest veil,
For Flemish merchants ride abroad
Drowsy with London ale.

And lonely is the road and long,
And thick the willows stand,
And English gold the Flemings bear
To their moist Flemish land.

Foul shame it were that English gold
From England should be borne!
Foul shame on us, if we should fail
To meet them ere the morn!

Then twenty crowns for every man,
A red gown for his dame,
And a candle for St. Nicholas
Who helps us with our game!



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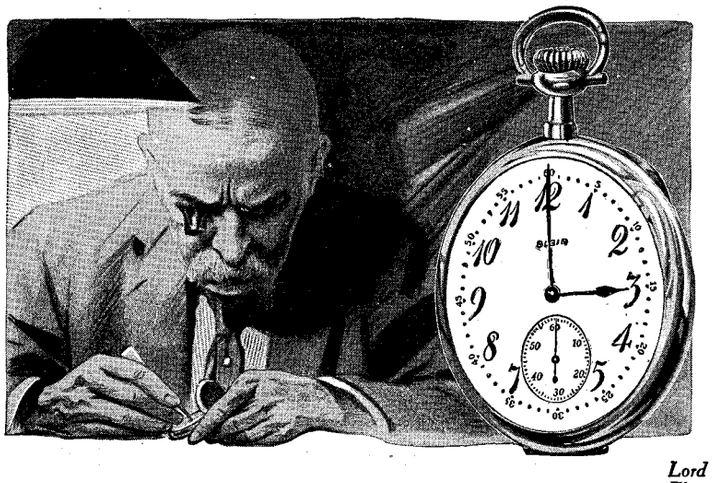

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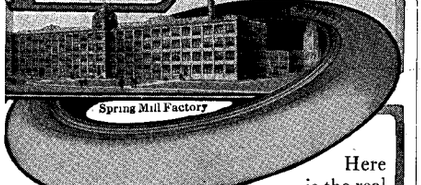

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Not many years ago, a French poet wrote a poem—if it may be called a poem—consisting entirely of feminine names, arranged in accordance with rhythm and rime. The effect was musical and not unpleasing. But the Rev. James B. Dollard performs with greater skill a more difficult feat in the hauntingly lovely lines we quote below. They appear in his collected poems, published by The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada. Simply a string of names—but what exquisite melody they make! Of course, many of the names are in themselves beautiful—Shanagolden, for instance, and Corrymeela—but it required poetic skill of a high order to combine them so harmoniously.

Song of the Little Villages

BY JAMES B. DOLLARD

The pleasant little villages that grace the Irish glynns,
Down among the wheat-fields—up amid the whins,
The little white-walled villages crowding close together,
Clinging to the Old Sod in spite of wind and weather:
Ballytarsney, Ballymore, Ballyboden, Boyle,
Ballingarry, Ballymagorry by the Banks of Foyle,
Ballylaneen, Ballyporeen, Bansha, Ballysadare,
Ballybrack, Ballinalack, Barna, Ballyclare.

The cozy little villages that shelter from the mist,
Where the great West Walls by ocean spray are kissed;
The happy little villages that cuddle in the sun,
Where blackberries ripen and the harvest work is done.
Corrymeela, Croaghnakeela, Clogher, Cahirciveen,
Cappaharoe, Carrigaloe, Cashel, and Coosheen,
Castlefinn and Carrigtohill, Crumlin, Clara, Clane,
Carrigaholt, Carrigaline, Cloghjordan, and Coolrain.

The dreamy little villages, where by the fires at night
Old Shanachies with ghostly tale the boldest hearts affright,
The crooning of the wind-blast is the wailing Banshee's cry,
And when the silver hazels stir they say the fairies sigh.
Kilfinora, Kilfinnane, Kinnity, Killylea,
Kilmoganny, Kiltamagh, Kilronan, and Kilrea,
Killashandra, Kilmacow, Killiney, Killashee,
Killenaule, Killingshall, Killorglin, and Killeagh.

Leave the little villages, o'er the black seas go,
Learn the stranger's welcome, learn the exile's wo,
Leave the little villages but think not to forget
Afar they'll rise before your eyes to rack your bosoms yet.
Moneymore, Moneygall, Monivea, and Moyne,
Mullinahone, Mullinavatt, Mullagh, and Mooncoin,
Shanagolden, Shanballymore, Stranorlar, and Slane,
Toberaheena, Toomyvara, Tempo, and Strabane.

On the Southern Llanos—north where strange light gleams,
Many a yearning exile sees them in his dreams;
Dying voices murmur (passed all pain and care),
"Lo, the little villages, God has heard our prayer."
Lisdoonvarna, Lissadil, Lisdargan, Lisnaskea,
Portglenone, Portarlington, Portumna, Portmagee,
Clondalkin and Clongowan, Cloondara, and Clonae,
God bless the little villages and keep them night and day!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE VERBAL SHOTS OF SHERIFF HARBURGER

NOT even his severest critics will deny Mayor William J. Gaynor the honor of being the most original letter-writer in New York, if not in the nation. Not long ago somebody compiled his best epistolary fulminations and had them published in a handsome volume, which is an unusual thing to happen to a person during his lifetime. But Mayor Gaynor is far from having a monopoly of the fame that comes from knowing how to write letters that look well in print; the champion has to take off his hat every now and then to another well-known New Yorker, Sheriff Julius Harburger. Mr. Harburger lacks some of Mayor Gaynor's familiarity with Epictetus and the other ancient philosophers, but when it comes to handing out picturesque adjectives nobody in the English-speaking world has much, if anything, on the big town's popular Sheriff. Like many other public men, Sheriff Harburger does not shy at newspaper reporters when they come around asking to be allowed to print his letters. He frequently jokes with newspaper men about his letters and speeches, as when, a few days ago, he was asked for a copy of a letter written to a man who had complained about the existence of bad odors in his neighborhood. He was talking to a New York *World* reporter about it:

Now, of course, I couldn't afford to pay any attention to all the letters I receive as Sheriff of New York County that flatter me, tho I get more of that kind than any other. It wouldn't do for me to give the letters that compare me to Mayor Gaynor as a letter-writer to the papers, because the people might think I am egotistical. And everybody knows I am the most modest man in New York County.

But here is Harry Thaw breaking out of Matteawan, and here am I without anything to break out of except silence. So when I get a letter early this morning from Louis Bowsky, who says he owns an apartment house, called the Fairmont, at No. 438 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, I decided to answer it in my most brilliant style.

Mr. Bowsky said he was mad because people in a restaurant at Nos. 1121–1127 Amsterdam Avenue, just north of his apartment house, persist in rattling pots and pans, and cause odors of cooking to arise in the quiet morning atmosphere. I saw my literary opportunity and grasped it. Here is the result—

But before I tell you about the letter, I must confess that I went to the ball game this afternoon. And, since you insist, I must confess that more than three thousand people, who recognized me as I entered the grand stand, arose with one accord and shouted, "Three cheers for our Sheriff, Julius Harburger." That touched me, and I wouldn't have

The Car With the Clean-Cut, Thoroughbred Air

IN the Borland, great thought and effort have been given to the making of a car that is the embodiment of good taste—a roomy car having the snappy, speedy lines that are the last word in automobile design. And yet there is preserved that restraint of design and finish demanded by "those who know."

5-Passenger Coupe, $2900 The Borland Electric *Either forward or rear drive*

The Borland Electric is the car with the clean-cut, thoroughbred air—combining the essential *dash* with solid dependability of design and construction.

Spacious seats for five, all facing forward; horizontal control; either forward or rear drive; six forward and three reverse speeds. Automatic cut-out disconnects power when emergency brake is applied. "Exide" batteries standard equipment. Special electric pneumatic or standard makes of cushion tires optional.

Send for the Borland Poster Book

The Borland Grannis Company
318 East Huron Street, Chicago

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GLASTENBURY
HEALTH UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN

has given the utmost satisfaction for half a century.

Every garment is shaped to the figure and retains its original shape and size permanently. **GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK.**

This famous **TWO-PIECE FLAT-KNIT UNDERWEAR** is more economical than the one-piece kind. Costs 60% less than imported goods of same quality.

Highest grade materials and splendid workmanship assure the long service for which GLASTENBURY is famous.

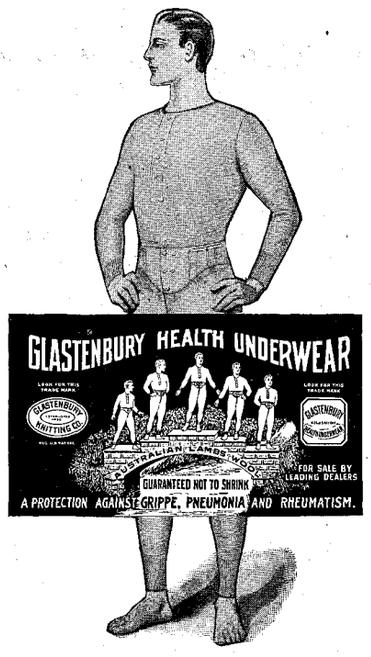
A protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

No dye stuff used in our natural grays.

Made in fifteen grades; Light, Medium and Heavy Weights, of fine Wool and Worsted.

Ask your dealer to show you some of the following numbers:

3005 Natural Gray Wool Winter Weight (double thread)	at $1.75
We make a Special Feature of ADJUSTABLE DRAWER BANDS on C G Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	at 1.50
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	at 1.75
W/W Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	at 1.50
G/A Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	at 2.00
H/20 Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	at 2.50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MOORE'S THE ORIGINAL NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN

For the Student

THE more constantly you write the more particular you should be to select a Moore's, the pen you can depend upon to write smoothly and evenly from the first stroke. Drop it in any pocket—it won't leak.

There's a Moore to suit every hand. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Every part of every Moore's is unconditionally guaranteed.

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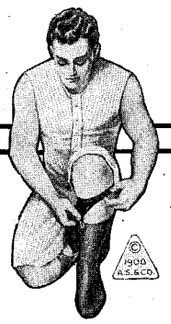

THE
PARIS GARTER
MAN

YOU'VE seen him in street cars, on the bill boards, in the magazines, and in the newspapers.

Next time you buy garters, be sure you SEE HIM ON THE BOX.

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you
are the recognized standard the world over.

A. Stein & Company
Makers
CHICAGO NEW YORK

mentioned it unless you had insisted. I don't want you to print it either—unless, of course, you think it would be for the benefit of the voters of New York County. Well here is the letter. See if you don't think for style and literary flavor it far surpasses anything of the sort you've ever read. With a dictionary, and my intellect, it took me only a few minutes; I just dashed it off.

Here is the Sheriff's letter:

"When I open my mail in the morning I have forty or fifty complaints daily from men and women who are undoubtedly thinking that instead of being Sheriff I am Mayor of New York City. Altho I am willing to be, I still wave the Shrievalty wand and can only confine myself to the obliterating of bomb-throwers, thugs, firebrands, gunmen, arsonites, thieves, anarchists, nihilists, dynamiters, seditionists, horse-poisoners, political lepers, redflaggers, blackmailers, blackhanders, illiterates, besotted white slavers of both sexes, grafters, looters, and parasites.

"However, with my multiplicity of work, I am only too glad to protect your tenants from the noxious gases which ascend to your roof and permeate the nostrils of your aristocratic tenants, which are welcome where I live as a fumigator against all diseases, which have kept me so well and healthy in the last sixty-two years.

"The chopping of wood and of trees was one of Gladstone's healthy pursuits which gave him life up to his eighty-sixth birthday. The toilers in this restaurant can not do these choppings in an unfrequented spot because necessity compels them to do it in their own space. We have had very hot weather of late and it affects the nerves of excitable people, so if your tenants and yourself could go to the mountains or to near-by summer resorts, I am sure you would not be disturbed."

And it's a fact, explained the Sheriff to the reporter, in concluding, that it's the east-side aromas that have kept me at my present fighting weight for the past thirty years—127 pounds with my clothes on.

Now don't you think that epistle is good enough to get in, even if Harry Thaw did get out?

Miss Frances Aymmar Mathews, a magazine writer, wrote Sheriff Harburger, asking him to appoint her a deputy in order that she might put a stop to noises which interfered with her work. She said strong-lunged youngsters in their neighborhood kept up a din that was almost unbearable. We read in the New York *Herald:*

In her quest for the coveted badge, Miss Mathews made the fatal mistake of accusing Mayor Gaynor of being "the most unflinching vote-hunter I have heard of," and of adding in her letter that she was "merely a woman, and only a miss at that." When Sheriff Harburger read this, in her second communication addrest to him, he tugged at his roan gray mustache a few seconds and then snatched up his

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles

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trusty fountain pen. This is what he wrote:

"You can imagine my surprize in finding you of the feminine gender. You do not seem to be an admirer of Mayor Gaynor. I am. I am glad you mention that your great-grandfather was the founder of Tammany Hall. I am a sachem of the Columbian Order, where I get my inspiration for patriotic themes, and, as Sheriff of this county, carry them into effect.

"If you get married, which I hope will be soon, and in the course of years gather a happy family of boys and girls and grandchildren, as I have, with their noises, pandemonium, and hilarity, you will, like me, pay no attention to this supposed turbulent element, and let them have their way yodeling in this land of milk and honey."

On Sheriff Harburger's last birthday, which was also George Washington's birthday, his deputies gave him a dinner. Laudatory speeches were made by several deputies, and one deputy read a poem dedicated to his employer. The Sheriff's own speech is reported in the New York *Press*, from which we quote:

"Friends, I thank you. Now let me tell you something about Washington and myself.

"Washington was born in 1732, 181 years ago. I was born in 1851, sixty-two years ago. In Washington's day, everywhere was a wilderness. On my first birthday the sunlight of civilization had made its mark and progress. Washington was born in affluence. I had the backing of the public schools, poor parents, and an indomitable ambitious spirit, inculcated by Washington's example of heroism.

"At Lexington we lost the first skirmish. But if they had had my special deputies there they would have won and wiped the British from American soil."

The gesture accompanying the verb "wiped" was rewarded by a storm of applause.

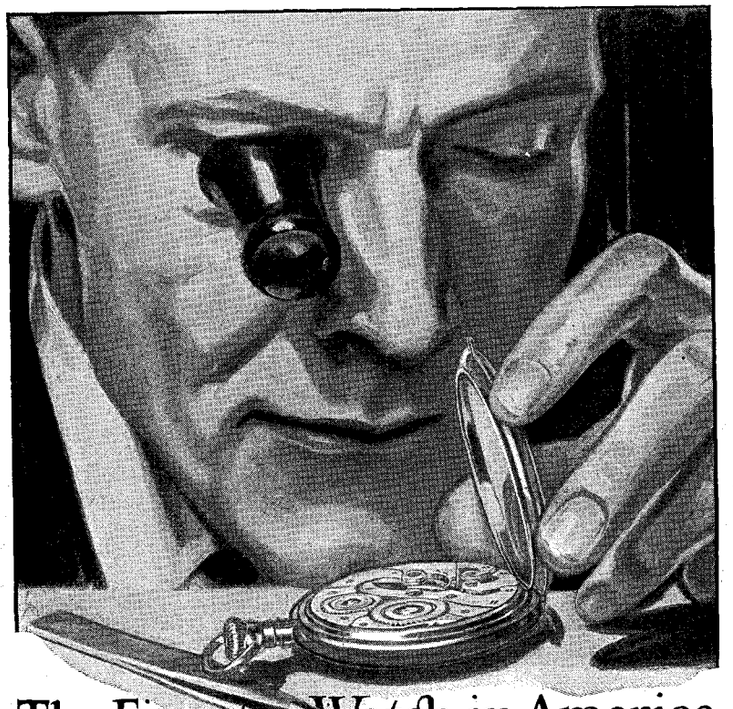
"I have the best-trained army in the world," said the Sheriff. "Among them are boxers, wrestlers, actors, bankers, acrobats, eugenics, navyites, soldiers, circus performers, lawyers, doctors, journalists (with a bow to the press table), authors, musicians, jiu jitsus, contractors, manufacturers—(pause here for breath)—former police officials, theatrical managers, teachers, mechanics, stock-brokers, insurance-brokers, financiers, railroad officials, clergymen—(pause for another breath)—undertakers, physicians, scientists, restaurateurs, inventors, florists, artists, and Anthony Comstock."

Summoning together all his oratorical powers for a final effort, the Sheriff then said:

"Friends, the Sheriff's office was once a mark for many muck-rakers and odoriferous pulchritudes, who assailed it from many sides. Now, the public is praising this time-honored office, and I owe it to you, my staff, who, in its rectitude, has made the Sheriff's office of this county a part of the nation's welfare."

Education Neglected.—"What can you tell me about the rings of Saturn?"

"Nothin'. I ain't no bellhop."—*Houston Post.*



The Finest Watch in America
The Edward Howard—$350

ASK any representative Horologist his opinion of the EDWARD HOWARD Watch—based upon his knowledge of fine watch making and his observation of the rating and performance of the watch in practical service ever since its introduction two years ago.

Jeweled with matched Oriental Sapphires, hand finished and selected for quality and depth of color. Hand-made Compensating Balance with Graduated Timing Nuts. Howard Patent Gravity Regulator. Mainspring with highest reversible resiliency. Dial hand-ground Venetian enamel. Extra fine 18K solid gold case.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel *(double roller)* in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

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Genuine PRIESTLY or GOODYEAR Quality
Far better material, fit, finish and style than can be had elsewhere at double our prices.

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Just as You Would Like It

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If it is not the *very biggest* raincoat value you ever saw—or if it is not wholly satisfactory—don't pay for it. *We deliver and prepay all charges.* Write for our line of samples, latest models and simple measure blank without obligation.
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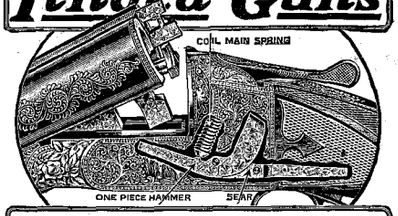
Ithaca Guns



¶ The U. S. Government buys **Ithaca Guns** for Navy Officers—Uncle Sam always buys the best. ¶ Locks simple, hammer one piece, coil main spring guaranteed forever. ¶ Cornell University timed our lock. ¶ Hammer falls in 1/100 of a second—will increase your score. ¶ Beautiful catalogue FREE—describes 18 grades—$17.75 up. Five bores—28, 20, 16, 12 and 10. ¶ **Send us this adv. with 15c. and get beautiful hanger—regular price 25c.**
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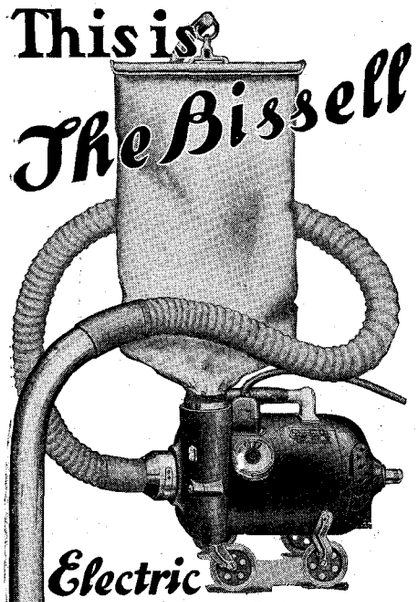
The Bissell



Electric Suction Cleaner

It does its work just as well as $500 to $600 built-in suction cleaners, yet costs much less than any portable cleaner that even approaches its power, size and efficiency. It moves 80 cubic feet of air a minute at terrific speed, picking up everything from the finest dust atoms to ravelings, lint, big cuttings and heavy refuse that less efficient cleaners cannot lift.

It's The Speed and Volume of Rushing Air That Count

Those two things give the measure of a suction cleaner's quality. The Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner excels because it has the most powerful motor ever put in a portable suction cleaner of anything near its lightness. Its 1½ in. hose has four times the suction space of the usual ¾ in. hose. It has an 80 ft. circle of operation from any lamp socket. Weighs only 33 lbs. Is easily carried up and down stairs by any woman.

You Don't Have To DRAG The Bissell

It runs lightly beside the operator on large, rubber-shod wheels without conscious effort. It's not like pushing a heavy motor on a stick. Both tube and flexible rubber hose are extremely light, though large and strong. The tool slips easily over rug, hardwood floors, draperies or upholstery, requiring much less exertion than the handling of a broom.

You need not hesitate a moment in ordering by mail. The name "Bissell" has stood for extraordinary efficiency in high grade electrical machinery for over twenty years. We will pay the freight and let you test this wonderful cleaner for a month for a ridiculously small payment, without any obligation on your part. Decide leisurely—alone. Then you can own it, if you wish, for

Only $1.75 Per Week

Practically unbreakable, it gives complete satisfaction in the largest office buildings, churches, hotels, theatres, restaurants, etc., as well as in private homes.

With special appliances, which are furnished free, the Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner polishes silver, sharpens knives, etc., and at slight extra cost can be equipped to run washing machines, meat choppers, bread mixers and other light machinery.

Write today. Ask about our Easy Payment Plan.

THE BISSELL MOTOR CO.

224 Huron St. Toledo, Ohio

NOTE: We have no connection whatever with the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Recognized.—CLERGYMAN—"Do you remember me, my dear?"

"I don't 'member your name, but you're the gen'leman mother makes me stay awake an' listen to in church."—*Life.*

The Hard Part.—"I understood the text, all right," remarked Aunt Ann Peebles, after the sermon was over; "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good deal."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Tillie's Philosophy.—Tillie Clinger says she may be mistaken, but she estimates that spending two months' salary for a two weeks' vacation is about like buying thirty dollars' worth of gingersnaps.—*Dallas News.*

Sabbath Reading.—"Louise, I really can not permit you to read novels on Sunday."

"But, grandmama, this novel is all right; it tells about a girl who was engaged to three Episcopal clergymen, all at once."—*Life.*

An Editor's Savings.—An editor who started about twenty years ago with only fifty-five cents is now worth $100,000. His accumulation of wealth is owing to his frugality, good habits, strict attention to business, and the fact that an uncle died and left him $99,999.—*Editor and Publisher.*

Paying for It.—S. KIDDER—"Is that Wantley's automobile?

PETE ROL—"He calls it his. First he put a mortgage on his house to buy the car; then he put a mortgage on the car to pay for repairs; and now he is figuring how to raise money to purchase gasoline."—*Judge.*

How Alienists Diagnose.—"So," said the man from Mars, who was making a sightseeing trip on this planet, "that is what they call an alienist."

"Yes," replied the Bureau of Information man. "He can inform you whether you are insane or not."

"How does he tell?"

"By the amount of discretion and discernment you show in discussing the value of his distinguished services."—*Washington Star.*

From Vermont School Children.—The people who lived on the earth before it was inhabited were a very low order of savages.

Samuel Johnson was a well-known English writer. He wrote several heavy books.

Henry IV. of England met his death by starting to pray and having a fit and died from effects.

A penitent is one who earns his living by his pen.

Monotony is where a person or a company has everything its own way.

Finance is what a girl marries.—*Lippincott's.*

FROM OLD VIRGINIA

VILLAGE VIEW APPLES

EXPRESS PAID EAST OF MISSISSIPPI

The Village View Apples are grown in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, where the peculiar soil and the crisp balmy mountain air give them their luscious flavor. Ripened on the trees, packed in strong cushioned boxes and shipped direct to you from the orchard—no cold storage—no middleman's profit.

100 Choice Apples $4.00

WINESAPS and ALBEMARLE PIPPINS

100 of one Variety to Each Box. No Assortments.

This is a rare treat we offer you. We pack apples that are absolutely perfect and deliver them to your home for less than you pay for the cold storage kind. Our output is limited—order to-day. Remit check or money order. We prepay express east of the Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference, Peoples National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. Write your name, postoffice, and express office plainly.

Address **VILLAGE VIEW ORCHARDS**
Box 17, LOVINGSTON, VA.
T. M. Horsley, Owner

SALT MACKEREL, CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

FOR THE CONSUMER NOT THE DEALER

FOR YOUR OWN TABLE

FAMILIES who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.**, by the **FRANK E. DAVIS FISH COMPANY,** with newly caught **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH** choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT** sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME.** We **PREPAY** east of Kansas on orders above $3.00. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, the fat, meaty, juicy fish are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH as we salt it, is white and boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat at much lower cost.

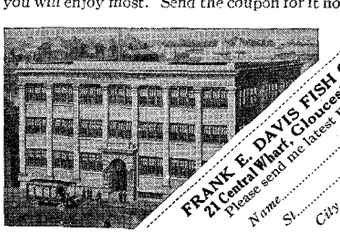
FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, they are simply boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT LINED CANS.** They come to you as the purest and safest lobster you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS are a relishable, hearty dish that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for a fried fish, **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg and deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad, you can get here and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all of our fish products.

Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.



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City.....
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The Foolishness of Wisdom.—A sage is a man who will sit up all night and worry over things that a fool never even heard of.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Up-to-Date.—OLD-FASHIONED INDIVIDUAL—"Well, little man, building a castle?"

FIN-DE-SIÈCLE INFANT—"Nope. This is a hotel; there's no money in castles."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Merely Logical.—"Boss," complained the famous twirler, "I'm all run down!"

"I don't wonder," sharply answered the manager of the team. "You've been trying to save your arm by pitching without winding up."—*Chicago Tribune.*

In the Same Business.—"It seems strange that he could plunder a great corporation like that for years without being found out."

"Well, you see, the corporation was pretty busy itself."—*Chicago Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 28.—The Carnegie Peace Palace at The Hague is dedicated.

August 30.—Five hundred persons are hurt and one killed in the rioting accompanying the street-car strike in Dublin.

September 1.—Lord Haldane addresses the American Bar Association at Montreal on "National Ethics."

At Juvisy, France, the aviator Pegoud in a Blériot monoplane succeeds in describing a vertical letter S in the air, flying upside down about a quarter of a mile.

September 2.—Ex-President Taft addresses the American Bar Association at Montreal.

Chinese Government forces capture the City of Nanking.

In a wreck on the Midland Railway, near Hawes Junction, England, 14 persons are killed and 30 injured.

The eleventh Zionist Congress opens at Vienna.

September 3.—Negotiations between representatives of the United States and of the Huerta Government are resumed in Mexico City.

Ex-President Taft is elected president of the American Bar Association.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 28.—The House Democratic caucus adopts the Glass Currency Bill by a vote of 160 to 9.

It is announced that nine battle-ships of the Atlantic fleet will set sail for a Mediterranean cruise on October 25.

August 29.—Senator Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) bolts the Democratic caucus and introduces his corporation income-tax measure on the floor of the Senate with a speech attacking his party's caucus rule.

GENERAL

August 29.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England, arrives in New York.

It is announced that ex-President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, will be retained by the road as adviser.

September 1.—Four racers are killed and three injured in a crash of racing automobiles at the Labor Day races in Nashville.

September 2.—In a rear-end collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near North Haven, six miles north of New Haven, 21 persons are killed and more than 30 injured.

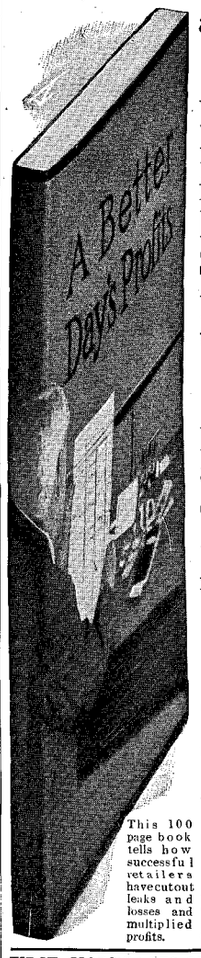
Attack upon the anthracite coal trust is begun by the Government in a suit brought by Attorney-General McReynolds to dissolve the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company's control of coal-mining and transportation.

September 3.—Mayor W. J. Gaynor accepts a renomination offered by a non-partizan committee of citizens at a mass-meeting in City Hall Park, New York City.

"A Better Day's Profits" Free

Here is one chapter from "A Better Day's Profits," the new Burroughs Book for Retailers.

If you like the "taste" of this chapter, we will send you a copy of the book itself, containing *seventeen* chapters as good as this one.



This 100 page book tells how successful retailers have cut out leaks and losses and multiplied profits.

Sixteen chapters tell how other live retailers make a better day's profits and one chapter tells how our Department of System Service can help you adapt those methods to your business.

Read the chapter reproduced here; then send the coupon. No cost nor obligation.

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BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.
49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan

Send me copy of "A Better Day's Profits" free.

Name .....

Firm Name .....

City ..... State .....

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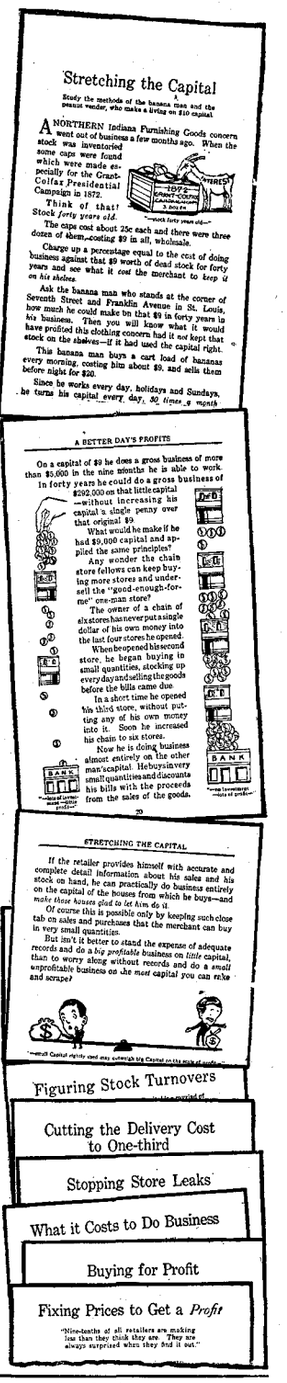
Also show me, without obligation, how a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine will help me get "capital stretching" information cheap enough to be practical. O. K. .....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For 35 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.
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is a Royal Olvule—that little capsule of the highest priced olive oil on earth. Royal Olvules, taken regularly and often, relieve constipation and keep the intestines healthy. No drugs, no medicines—nothing *but* the purest olive oil in
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that put new life in your nerves, tissues, blood. Easy to take. Slip down like a grape. Build flesh and give strength—97 per cent. nutritious. They'll help you. Send 25c for sample box of 24 or $1 for box of 120, delivered free anywhere, U. S. A. Reference, any bank in Philadelphia.
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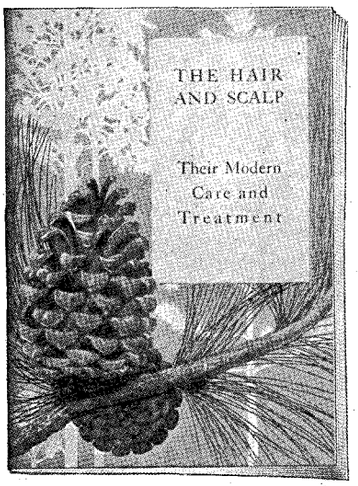

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We are interested in helping you keep it—that has been our business for 40 years.

Our part consists in giving PACKER'S TAR SOAP the highest possible efficiency—and also in offering you a guide to the proper care of the hair and scalp.

In perfecting this service we have printed a manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Their Modern Care and Treatment." It covers the subject authoritatively and thoroughly. It will help you get the utmost benefit from systematic shampooing with PACKER'S TAR SOAP. Mailed postpaid on request.

Send 10c for a sample half-cake

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

GREAT SHIP-BUILDING ACTIVITY

"NEVER was the world so busy making ships," says the New York *Times Annalist*. Ocean freighting seems to be "on the threshold of a great expansion, in which one stimulating influence is the Panama Canal." The tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of March this year "was greater than all previous totals ever recorded by Lloyd's Register since that famous society was founded." It exceeded the tonnage for March, 1912, by 377,000 tons, and the tonnage for June, 1909, by 1,318,000.

Outside British yards, 392 vessels, of 1,348,000 gross tons, were under construction on March 31 of this year. Germany led the list with 96 vessels, of 534,412 gross tonnage. This country came next with 85 ships, of 228,159 gross tonnage. In the United Kingdom on June 30 this year there were 543 vessels under construction, with a gross tonnage of 2,003,241. Of this tonnage, 1,996,024 was for steam craft.

American ship-builders "never have been so busy, or their yards so crowded." The year's total output "probably will break all previous records." A Philadelphia firm are said to have $18,000,000 of orders in hand, and to be "working their big plant to its fullest capacity." Similar reports "indicating an unprecedented boom in American ship-building come from the other centers of this industry." From Chile have come orders for a fleet that will ply between United States ports and the west coast of South America; the number of ships in the American-Hawaiian Line "is being greatly augmented"; several ocean-steamers are being built in shipyards on the Great Lakes, and nearly all the coast-wise lines are adding to their equipment. So runs the record.

This activity "is directly traceable to the opening of the Panama Canal, a short time hence, and to the expectation that preferential rates will be given to American shipping using the Canal." Other reasons, however, exist for this expansion.

"One is that the overseas commerce of the United States has been increasing at a tremendous rate. It is greater this year than it ever has been. It is a rich prize for which the commercial fleets of England and Germany are constantly contending. Also there are great possibilities opening up in other parts of the globe.

"Sea traffic is on quite a different basis from land transportation. When a railroad extends its lines into a new and rich section of country and builds up a profitable tonnage it is likely to have the new territory to itself for a long time. It costs a great deal of money to go after business by land. On the ocean, however, it costs nothing for a right of way. The moment a new field for commerce is described by the watchers in the counting-houses of London, Hamburg, or New York, ships flock to it over all the long sea roads. Incidentally, because the tide of commerce rises and falls, the shipping business is subject to periods of great depression and of high prosperity. Generally it is a feast or a famine in maritime transportation. Now, unless all signs fail, it is going to be a long feast."

The latest "famine" began to end in 1910, when, within two or three months, there set in "the most prosperous period of shipping that ever has been known." The boom is now in full swing. The end of the boom seems far away, since maritime commerce "has developed enormously all over the world in the last three years." Other items as to present conditions in this business are given by the writer as follows:

"Another factor in recent permanent expansion of trade is that many new uses have been found for staple commercial products, and new articles of great importance commercially have been discovered and developed. This has brought about the opening up of many new producing regions for the world's great staples, and the consequent widening of their markets. There has been a great industrial and commercial development in Asia and Africa. Railroad systems have been extended and new lines built, and harbors have been improved. Immigration, especially to America, has been very large.

"With the opening of the Panama Canal probably many hundreds of thousands of immigrants will be distributed along our Pacific coast. The rearrangement of the trade routes that will follow will mean, of course, greater facilities for the interchange of commodities and a lessening in their cost of transportation, as well as a development of regions that hitherto have stood still because they were comparatively difficult of access. As England is the center of the world's ship-building, these varied influences have been felt sooner and in a greater degree than anywhere else.

"Naturally, the price of new ships has advanced. Practically everything that enters into the construction of a sea-going vessel costs much more now than it did three years ago. As a result foreign vessels to-day are selling at an advance of about 70 per cent. above the market values of the early part of 1910. Still another reason for this is that the ships that are being built now, as a rule, are better constructed and better equipped in a mechanical way than vessels built five years ago. The speed requirements are higher, even for cargo boats, and an increasing number of the large freighters are being equipped with oil-burning devices or with gas-engines. On an oil-burning vessel of 5,000 tons the engine-room force is cut from twenty-five men to eight, the cost of fuel is decreased about one-third, and the saving in engine-room space, which can be utilized for revenue-producing freight, is considerably increased."

PENNSYLVANIA STOCKHOLDERS

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has 85,310 stockholders, or partners, in its great business; those were the figures for August 30 of this year. During the past six months the increase in the number of these partners was 9,851, "the largest number of people who have ever received a Pennsylvania dividend." Corporations welcome wider distributions of their stocks. The more persons to become interested in the properties through purchases of stock, the nearer the companies get to the public.

Of the Pennsylvania's 85,310 stock-

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holders, nearly 48 per cent. (40,824) are women. Women own more than 27 per cent. of all the stock. The quarterly dividends recently paid by this road called for the distribution of $7,408,082. Of that sum, the amount paid to women was $2,020,903.

The great increase in the number of the road's stockholders has been particularly notable for six years past. In that time there was an increase from 45,000 to upward of 85,000, or about 40,000. The number of women increased from 21,028 to 40,824—an addition of nearly 100 per cent. The capital stock of this company comprizes 9,877,443 shares. The average holding is about 116 shares. There was a decrease of four shares in the average holding during the past six months which shows the growing popularity of odd-lot purchases.

The par value of the present share capital amounts to $493,872,150, which includes the addition of $39,994,200 made since last May. Of the $45,387,795 new stock that has been authorized to be issued, all except $5,393,595 (about 11 per cent.) has already been fully paid for, altho subscribers have had the option of waiting until November 29 before paying in full. The remainder of the new stock authorized ($5,393,595) is being held for issue when fully paid for.

PREFERRED STOCKS FOR INVESTMENTS

An investor having $40,000 of idle money asked *The Wall Street Journal* to suggest a list of "high-grade railroad and industrial preferred stocks" suitable for his purpose, that purpose being to purchase stocks of the two classes that would "give a good return and eventually show a profit on the investment." In reply he was told that "there are many preferred stocks of both railroad and industrial companies which return attractive yields and hold out the opportunity of fair profits from appreciation in market prices as soon as investment conditions show that improvement which ultimately must come."

From preferred railroad stocks the writer said it was "impossible to secure as large a yield as from industrials"; 5 per cent., "or a little better," is about what they would have yielded at prices that recently prevailed. In case the inquirer would be satisfied with that amount of yield, he was advised to divide a part of his $40,000 among the preferred shares of Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Colorado & Southern (first and second), Southern Railway, and Union Pacific.

From industrials "at least 1 per cent. more income can be obtained than from rails," while the maximum degree of safety "is only a little less." Among such stocks, the writer named as worthy of consideration, "to round out such a purchase," the following: American Can, American Car and Foundry, American Smelting and Refining, American Sugar, Central Leather, Liggett & Myers, Lorillard, Mackay Companies, Underwood Typewriter, United Dry Goods, United States Alcohol, Westinghouse first, Woolworth, and S. S. Kresge.

In general, the writer said of the two classes of stocks that they "are traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, and enjoy an active market; practically none of them would have to be sacrificed at more than one-half a point under the market if occasion should arise where a quick sale was necessary; earnings applicable to

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20 GAUGE

Light Weight

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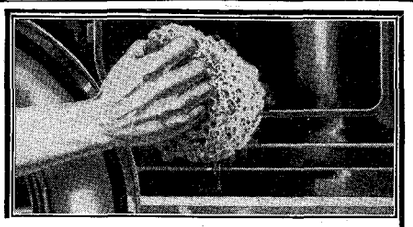
Ask your dealer to show you one, or send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for illustrated circular.

A 20 GAUGE GUN FROM BUTT TO MUZZLE.



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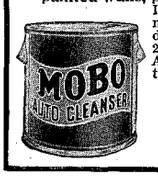

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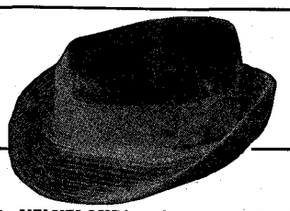

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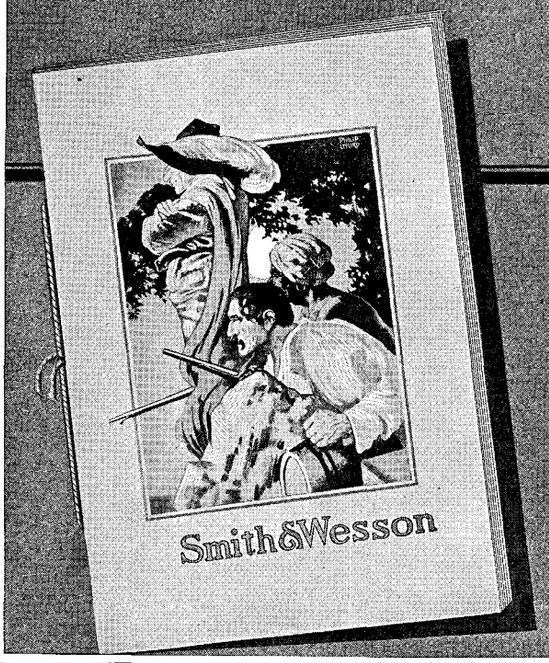

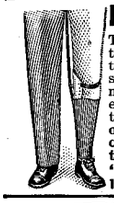

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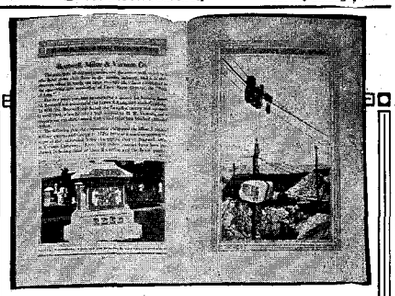

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dividends of the various companies are satisfactory, none of them, according to the last year's report, having failed to cover this requirement at least twice over, and in several cases the amount has been four and five times what was needed to take care of payments on the preferred stock." By making selections from these lists, the inquirer was assured that he "ought to be able to make a selection that would widely diversify your investment and give a return that would average slightly above 6 per cent."

Moody's Magazine believes there is now for investors "a real opportunity in preferred industrial stocks." Many of them are "yielding 6 per cent. or more, and are in a strong position as to earning power, assets, and prospects." At the same time, the writer remarks that "it has frequently been necessary to comment with almost brutal frankness upon the badly watered preferred issues sold to the public in the place of bonds." With the use of his own judgment, however, "plus personal investigation and ordinary business discretion," an investor may "select really desirable securities" of this class. The writer says further of "badly watered preferred issues" and of "futile safeguards" which have been held forth for the purpose of making such stocks marketable:

"The real questions are whether the company has sufficient earning power and assets to make the stock worth its issue price, and whether the management is sound and conservative. Without these elements no amount of guaranties and special provisions can make a good stock out of a poor one. We do not recall a single case, for example, where the cumulative provision proved of the slightest value to the holders of a preferred stock which was deficient in earning power. The cumulative feature was of value to the holders of American Can preferred, because of the company's prosperity; but the stocks of prosperous companies are not much in need of special guaranties. Another futile safeguard often included is that the funded debt shall not be increased or the amount of the preferred stock itself increased without the consent of a large majority of the holders of said stock. When a company becomes embarrassed, however, the holders have no option but to consent or else see their security rendered worthless or greatly depreciated by a receivership.

"Preferred stocks are not bonds, and there are no legal kinks by which they can be made so. All that these preferred stock special provisions amount to is a promise to be good; and some companies, like Rumeley, for example, are too poor to be good, while others are constitutionally bad, and don't keep their promises, anyway.

"A preferred industrial should never be bought in the place of a bond. Nearly all of them lack the assets which render genuine bonds especially secure, and the great majority of them also lack the margin of safety in earnings. If a company had free assets or any other assets not fully covered by obligations, it would not ordinarily raise new capital at a cost of 6 to 8 per cent. by a preferred stock issue, when the capital could be just as well raised at a cost of 4½ to 5½ per cent. by means of a bond issue. Moreover, these preferreds can not be locked up in a box and forgotten, as is done with a bond. They must be watched to see whether their value is being maintained by good earnings and by soundness of management; and they are quite unfit to be invested in by one who lacks either the time or the knowledge to distinguish

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for himself between good securities and poor."

MR. EDISON'S FORTY YEARS OF LITIGATION

Thomas A. Edison has confided to a newspaper writer the surprizing statement that "forty years of litigation" has been one of his chief rewards for producing inventions that have revolutionized so many things in the world's everyday life. He declared that all his patents, except one, brought lawsuits either in this country or in Europe. Whenever he produced anything that proved to be of value, a host of inventors sprang up with claims to having preceded him, accompanied by false affidavits. Details from this interesting interview are given below as printed in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"'This class of men has arisen in every field where my work has produced anything of commercial importance. I remember one fellow who swore he invented one of my machines before I did. We found out where he had it built, and the records of the machine-shop showed it was made a long time after I had put my machine on the market. He simply copied my mechanism, rusted it all up to give it the appearance of age, and I was forced to assume the most costly litigation to defend my position.

"'I lost the German patent on the carbon telephone through the insertion of a comma which entirely changed the interpretation of the patent. Another foreign patent was lost because the patent office in that country discovered that something similar had been used in Egypt 2000 B.C.—not the exact device, but something which was nearly enough like it, they claimed, to defeat my patent.

"The longest suit ever brought in connection with any of my patents was that instituted against Jay Gould in 1873—forty years ago. My automatic telegraph system was brought out at that time and a company was formed by Gould which built a line from New York to Washington. He used this company as a club against the Western Union Telegraph Co., which he was desirous of controlling, and agreed to pay me $100,000 for my patents which I turned over to him to be used on the Washington line. As soon as Gould got the Western Union his payments to me stopt, and I sued him. This suit has been in the courts ever since.

"'The quadruplex, which I brought out in 1874, was no sooner developed to a working possibility when two so-called inventors placed interferences against me in the patent office and attacked the patent in the courts. The Western Union bought my patent and defended the suits which were in the courts for a number of years.'

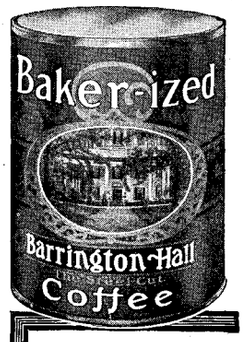
"By means of the quadruplex four independent messages may be sent over one wire at the same time. This system is still in use by the telegraph companies, and has been improved but little since Edison invented it.

"'The carbon telephone followed in 1877, and the litigation over this invention lasted for many years. Bell invented the magneto telephone in 1876. This is known today as the receiver, which may be used as a transmitter, but not with any great efficiency. President Orton, of the Western Union, asked me to make a telephone which would have greater commercial possibilities, and I produced the carbon transmitter.

"'The Western Union began to establish exchanges and entered the telephone field. The Bell Company immediately brought suit, and then started what was perhaps the costliest patent litigation known up to that time. The Bell Company claimed

40¢ Eastern Basis

Eastern Basis 35¢



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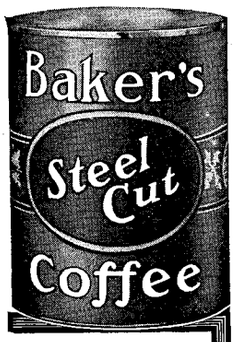

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IF you are not already a user of our coffee, permit us to send you a trial package. Then you can see for yourself that it is not only better and purer, but that it costs less per cup than ordinary coffee, as it makes more cups to the pound.

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SEND us your grocer's name and we will send you a trial can of Barrington Hall, enough to make six cups of delicious coffee, and booklet "The Evolution of Barrington Hall." This explains the three stages of progress through which this famous coffee has passed.

At first Barrington Hall was sold whole or ground as ordinary coffee is today, then steel-cut with the bitter chaff removed, and finally Baker-ized. In it we have retained the good points of our older methods and adopted new features (explained in booklet) that make it economy without economizing. A luxury not at the expense of health, but one that is an aid to modern living.

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The Baker-ized Coffee

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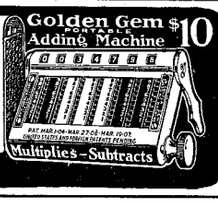

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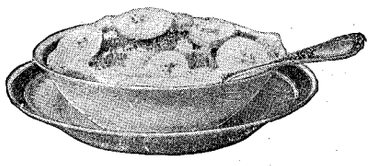

Travel comfort comes from the ability to take home comforts with you. The only way to enjoy the comforts of your home in hotel, cafe, restaurant or summer resort is to have served simple, nutritious, wholesome foods that you are accustomed to have in your own home. You can take your home with you by eating

Shredded Wheat

served in the way you have it at home—heated in the oven to restore its crispness, with hot milk and a little cream poured over it. If you like it with sliced peaches or other fresh fruits and cream, be sure and have it served the way you like it. Two Biscuits, with fresh fruit and cream, make a perfect meal for the hot summer days and will supply all the strength-giving nutriment needed for work or play. Shredded Wheat is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve.

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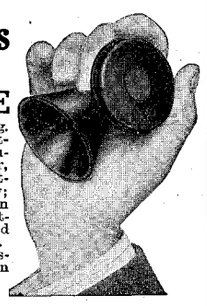

is the thing in aids to hearing. No cumbersome wires, no battery. A small, compact instrument held **against** the ear, **not** inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones very effectively; no "buzzing." Manufactured in our surgical instrument department. Our **TRIAL** offer and testimonials will interest you.

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that the Western Union was using its receiver, and the Western Union claimed that the Bell Company was using its carbon transmitter. The companies finally came to terms, after fortunes were spent by both in legal defense.'

"In 1878 Edison invented the phonograph, and, like all the others, this invention was immediately made the target of litigation. The incandescent lamp was brought out in 1879, and perhaps the costliest patent litigation in the history of electrical corporations followed. When Edison began his experiments, lighting by incandescence was said to be impossible. There was no such luminant in the world, yet after he brought out the incandescent lamp a host of inventors came forward with affidavits of all kinds stating that they made a practical filament lamp before he did—but all patterned after his.

"'The first money to develop the incandescent lamp,' Mr. Edison said, 'was furnished by a syndicate of Wall Street men, prominent among whom was J. P. Morgan. They put up $100,000, and I went to work on the new light. Nearly the entire sum was spent in producing the first practical lamp. For years we held all our meetings in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Then the Edison Electric Co. erected its own building at 44 Broad Street and established permanent quarters in New York. I was never interested in the business end of the company, altho I was a director, paying strict attention to the manufacture of the lamps.'

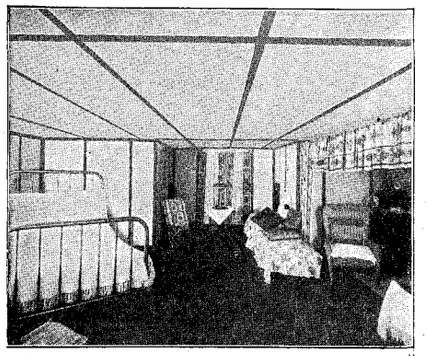
"Then came the electric railway and the magnetic ore-separator, in which fields, too, he was the pioneer, and these patents were in the courts for many years. Litigation in the motion-picture patents was also heavily prosecuted. Edison's work in this field was the production of a motion picture by means of one camera with a succession of photographs on a continuous film. Previously the picture was taken by a battery of cameras, each taking a successive photograph. The reproduction was not successful. Edison's method was the only one which produced the practical motion picture as seen to-day.

"'There is no justice in law,' Mr. Edison concluded. 'It has resolved itself into technicalities and formulas. A case will be thrown out of one court and carried to another, it will be sent back on writs and advanced on argument, and bandied back and forth more for the exercise of legal practise than for the attainment of justice. Where an important case might be settled in a short time by the use of common sense, it is prolonged for years through the technicality of jurisprudence, the whole course of which defeats the object sought.'"

TRANSCONTINENTAL CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Next year promises to see in operation, "from ocean to ocean," two new Canadian railways—the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. This early completion has been made possible by the recent success of the two roads in securing subsidies and loans from the Government exceeding in amount for both roads $30,000,000. Meanwhile, the Canadian Pacific will proceed at once with a program of developments and extensions involving outlays of $100,000,000. A Montreal correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* says in detail of these matters:

"The bulk of Canadian Pacific's expansion activities is in the West. It has been found that much construction work, including terminals, yards, trackage, docks, and so forth, which is now only a few years old, is incapable of filling the demands upon it and must be replaced with larger



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facilities. At Vancouver the road is called upon to construct larger piers to accommodate the new liners it has placed on the Pacific route.

"Canadian Northern, the Mackenzie & Mann road, should be a complete transcontinental line next year—early next year, its builders say. In the western provinces its mileage amounts to 4,600; in eastern Canada its groups of lines aggregate some 2,000 miles. Between Ottawa and Toronto there is less than ten miles to be completed; the bridging is finished and the grading practically so. The Sudbury-Port Arthur link, it is stated, should be completed before the end of the year. On the main line through British Columbia, work is being pushed at several points, with steel laid from Edmonton, Alberta, to Yellowhead Pass, a distance of 350 miles. The entire route from Edmonton to Vancouver is 770 miles long. The Canadian Northern has $70,000,000 capital stock, every share of which has been held by the Mackenzie & Mann combination. However, in June, the Canadian Government voted the road a subsidy of $15,640,000, in return for which it was to receive $7,000,000 stock as an investment. Apart from this, subsidies to the Canadian Northern and affiliated companies exceed $120,000,000. The road's eastern terminal at Montreal will be entered through a tunnel under Mount Royal. At Vancouver, its main line terminal in the West, a tunnel four miles long will give it entrance to that city.

"A mile of completed road a day has been the slogan of the Mackenzie & Mann partnership, and this has been lived up to for several years. The record of the road heretofore has been chiefly as a freight-carrier, and as an undeveloped line it has been made to pay its way. Its business is not entirely of Canadian origin, as it has connections on the American side at Duluth. When the Hudson Bay Railway, projected by the Canadian Government to run from Winnipeg to Port Nelson on the Hudson Bay, is completed, it is expected that its operation will be taken over by the Canadian Northern.

"The National Transcontinental is being constructed by the Canadian Government between Winnipeg and Moncton, N. B., a distance of 1,800 miles, as the eastern connection of the Grand Trunk Pacific running from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast. The mileage of the combined lines is approximately 3,600.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific is being built with grades not exceeding four-tenths of 1 per cent. against east-bound traffic, and six-tenths of 1 per cent. against west-bound traffic. The mountain section is, of course, an exception, with a twenty-one-mile stretch of pusher grade, the balance averaging about a 1 per cent. grade.

"On the government line the stretch from Winnipeg to Quebec was to have grades not in excess of those on the prairie portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The line from Quebec to Moncton was to have two pusher grades for short distances. Moncton is not on the seaboard, but from that point the traffic is to be handled to St. John's and Halifax by the existing government-owned road, the Intercolonial of Canada.

"According to the agreement for construction of the lines, the National Transcontinental is to be leased by the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years with interest at 3 per cent. on the cost of construction, beginning seven years after operation was started. With construction subject to approval by the Grand Trunk Pacific it was, on the one hand, to its interest to see, as prospective operator, that the line was built in such manner as to require the least expense of operation; on the other hand, the provision that it should pay 3 per cent. interest on the cost was a spur urging it to guard against unnecessary expenditure on construction."

Classified Columns

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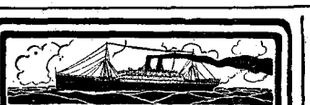

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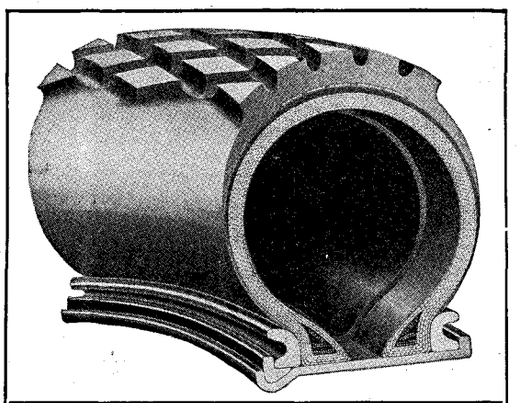

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